

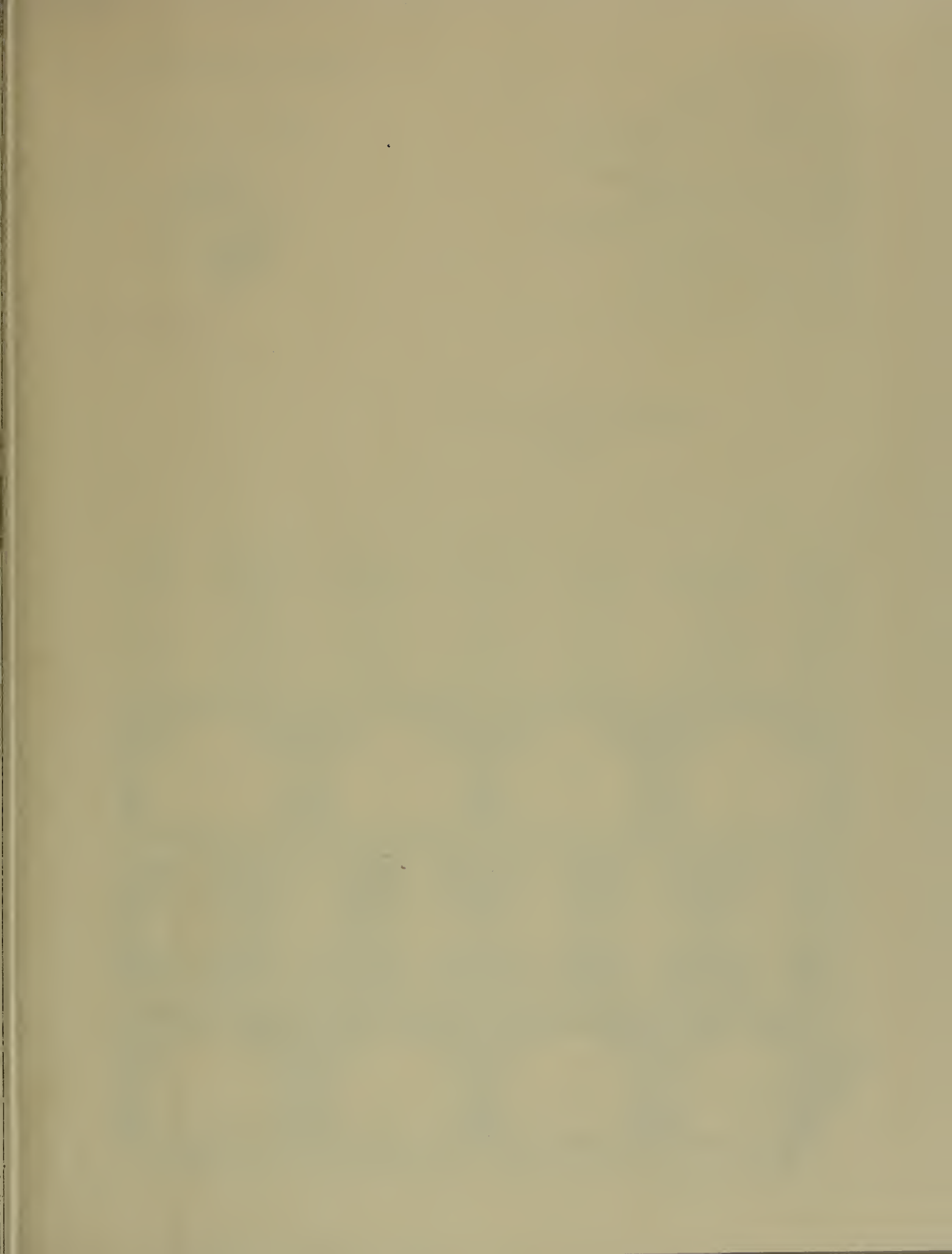
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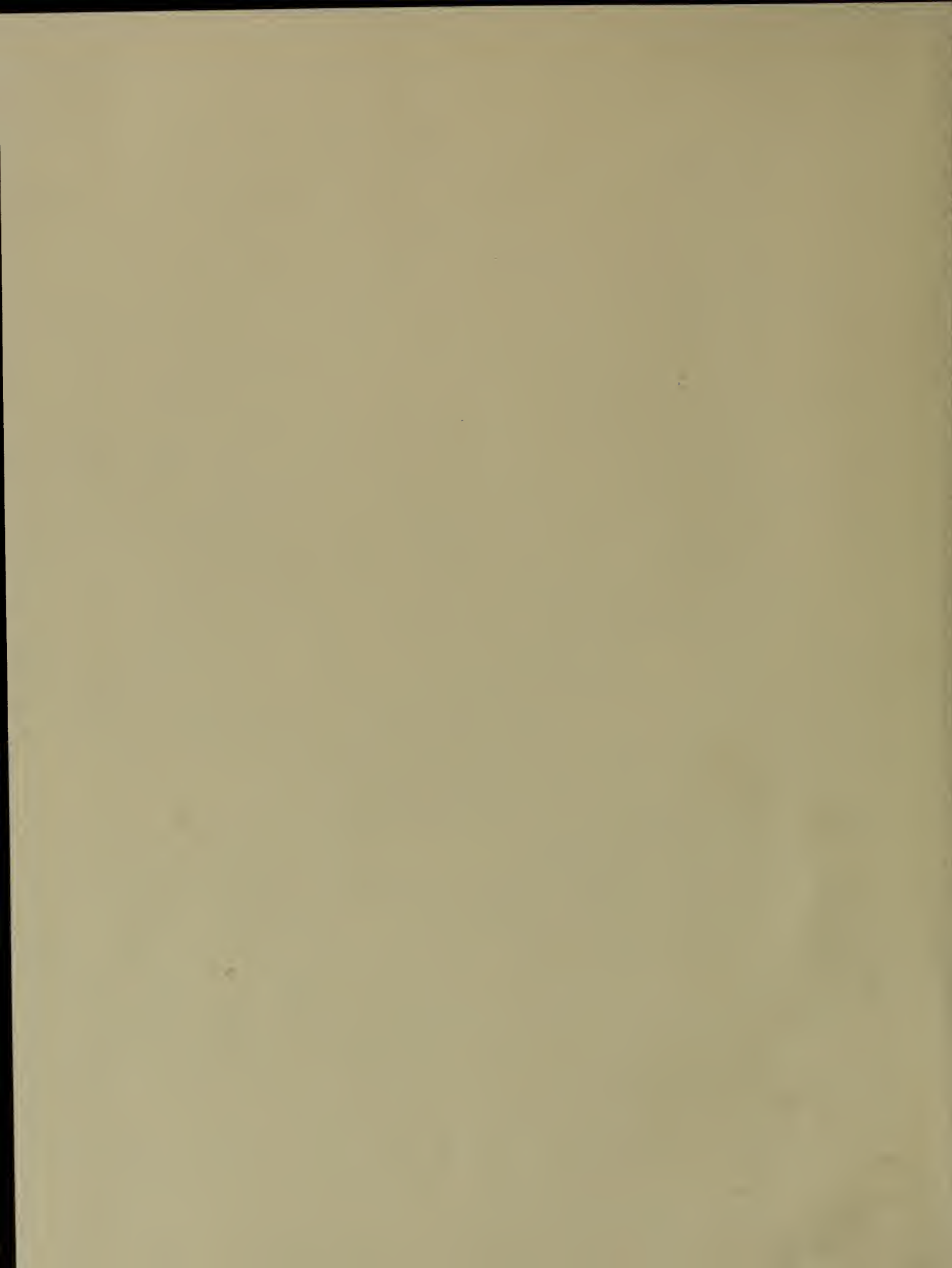
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CENSUS '90



1990 Census of  
Population and Housing  
Population and Housing  
Characteristics for  
Census Tracts and Block  
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1990 CPH-3-253

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**1990 Census of  
Population and Housing  
Population and Housing  
Characteristics for  
Census Tracts and Block  
Numbering Areas  
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Demographic Programs

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Field Operations

**Clifford J. Parker**, Acting Associate Director  
for Administration

**Peter A. Bounpane**, Assistant Director for  
Decennial Census

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# HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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## INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

## HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

### TABLE FINDING GUIDE

#### Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix E.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Alaskan, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
<b>POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Age .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Count adjustment .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin .....	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation .....	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race .....	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985 .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons) .....	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989 .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989 .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Bedrooms .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium .....	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent .....	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989 .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs .....	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units) .....	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vacancy characteristics .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

## Parts of a Statistical Table

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the “User Notes” section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a sidehead. The sidehead, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

## Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash “-” represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots “...” mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix “r” indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the “User Notes” section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE	Table number and title	Headnote	Column head	Spanner	Boxhead	Data field	Sidehead	Page number and State name	Report title
Heading	Table 87. Labor Force Characteristics: 1999	Data field	Table	Table	Table	Table	Table	Table	Table
Subhead	Table	Table	Table	Table	Table	Table	Table	Table	Table
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*Unit Counts* report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

## CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

## USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

## CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

**Appendix A**—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

**Appendix B**—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

**Appendix C**—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

**Appendix D**—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

**Appendix E**—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

**Appendix F**—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

**Appendix G**—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.



# TABLE FINDING GUIDE

## Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
<b>POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Age .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry .....	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin .....	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation .....	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race .....	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985 .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons) .....	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989 .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989 .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Bedrooms .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium .....	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent .....	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989 .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs .....	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
<b>LAND AREA</b> .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.





# USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division  
Customer Services  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233  
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233

## ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

### GENERAL

#### User Note 1

**Age Reporting**—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

#### User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

#### User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

#### User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

#### User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

#### User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in



data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

## User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

## User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

### User Note 9

**Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds**—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

### User Note 10

**Thresholds in CPH-3**—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

**Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold**

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.





# LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		<b>Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:</b>
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia			108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA		
18	Kansas	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA		<b>Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:</b>
19	Kentucky	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
21	Maine	74	Athens, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
22	Maryland	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
23	Massachusetts			113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
24	Michigan	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
25	Minnesota	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA		
26	Mississippi	78	Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
27	Missouri	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		
28	Montana	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		<b>Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:</b>
29	Nebraska	81	Bangor, ME MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
30	Nevada	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
31	New Hampshire	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		
32	Not Assigned	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
33	New Mexico	85	Bellingham, WA MSA		
34	New York				<b>Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:</b>
35	North Carolina	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
36	North Dakota	87	Billings, MT MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
37	Ohio	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
38	Oklahoma	89	Binghamton, NY MSA		
39	Oregon	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
40	Pennsylvania	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
41	Rhode Island	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
42	South Carolina	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
43	South Dakota	94	Boise City, ID MSA	122	Columbus, OH MSA
44	Tennessee		<b>Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:</b>	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
45	Texas	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
46	Utah	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA		
47	Vermont	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	125A	<b>Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:</b>
48	Virginia			125B	Dallas, TX PMSA
49	Washington	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA		Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
50	West Virginia	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
51	Wisconsin	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
52	Wyoming	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
53	Puerto Rico	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
54	Not Assigned	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
55	Virgin Islands	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	<b>Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:</b>	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA		<b>Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:</b>
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
	<b>Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:</b>	183	Jackson, TN MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		<b>New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:</b>
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		<b>Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:</b>	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
	<b>Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:</b>	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		<b>Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:</b>
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA		<b>Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:</b>
	<b>Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:</b>	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		<b>Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:</b>	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA				



Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	<b>Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:</b>	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA		<b>San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:</b>	317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
	<b>Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:</b>	294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269C	Providence, RI PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA		<b>San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:</b>	323	Tucson, AZ MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	298	Sarasota, FL MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA		<b>Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:</b>	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
		301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA		
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	312	Springfield, MA MSA	343	York, PA MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	313	State College, PA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
		314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
				346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. **Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
DAVIESS COUNTY, KY	
17.01 -----	17 (pt.)
17.02 -----	17 (pt.)
17.03 -----	17 (pt.)

Table B. **Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
DAVISS COUNTY, KY	
17 -----	17.01
	17.02
	17.03





Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Owensboro, KY MSA	Davies County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Davies County						
		Total	Owensboro city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9
<b>LAND AREA</b>										
Square kilometers	1 197.7	1 197.7	38.8	2.5	1.7	7.3	5.2	3.0	2.4	6.6
Square miles	462.4	462.4	15.0	1.0	.7	2.8	2.0	1.2	.9	2.5
<b>AGE</b>										
All persons	87 189	87 189	53 549	3 762	3 333	5 517	5 660	4 339	4 043	5 226
Under 5 years	6 373	6 373	3 835	272	291	510	354	210	249	324
5 to 9 years	6 854	6 854	3 841	311	263	453	379	225	232	359
10 to 14 years	6 574	6 574	3 616	270	289	402	411	227	203	295
15 to 19 years	6 574	6 574	3 967	255	255	349	484	174	270	320
20 to 24 years	5 798	5 798	3 792	205	206	373	360	165	247	405
25 to 34 years	14 026	14 026	8 506	554	507	869	739	492	624	863
35 to 44 years	12 645	12 645	7 395	429	345	638	942	565	505	695
45 to 54 years	9 064	9 064	5 417	453	282	430	713	410	379	553
55 to 64 years	8 080	8 080	5 137	455	325	515	643	532	410	542
65 to 74 years	6 514	6 514	4 538	321	318	542	431	660	486	471
75 to 84 years	3 642	3 642	2 695	169	194	326	175	526	355	254
85 years and over	1 045	1 045	810	68	58	110	29	153	83	145
3 and 4 years	2 639	2 639	1 550	109	122	215	142	74	100	124
16 years and over	66 101	66 101	41 562	2 862	2 435	4 091	4 418	3 646	3 304	4 187
18 years and over	63 506	63 506	40 032	2 751	2 342	3 955	4 208	3 580	3 199	4 053
21 years and over	59 616	59 616	37 502	2 618	2 193	3 739	3 951	3 464	3 037	3 864
60 years and over	15 146	15 146	10 619	773	745	1 233	930	1 639	1 157	1 140
62 years and over	13 536	13 536	9 599	677	681	1 141	821	1 520	1 075	1 032
Median	33.2	33.2	34.0	35.3	32.0	32.7	36.1	47.6	38.6	35.6
Female	45 533	45 533	28 763	2 025	1 852	3 000	2 964	2 549	2 274	2 846
Under 5 years	3 047	3 047	1 864	129	133	254	174	117	126	157
5 to 9 years	3 366	3 366	1 901	144	128	222	190	120	124	167
10 to 14 years	3 157	3 157	1 768	132	139	180	204	123	111	142
15 to 19 years	3 232	3 232	1 934	114	127	178	241	85	130	169
20 to 24 years	3 014	3 014	2 019	121	128	202	187	89	121	203
25 to 34 years	7 260	7 260	4 427	295	289	458	386	245	314	456
35 to 44 years	6 457	6 457	3 847	224	177	343	499	291	268	361
45 to 54 years	4 681	4 681	2 901	265	159	237	377	218	208	310
55 to 64 years	4 322	4 322	2 844	244	191	291	339	310	248	297
65 to 74 years	3 826	3 826	2 780	195	199	350	241	428	306	286
75 to 84 years	2 389	2 389	1 843	105	137	193	111	393	259	188
85 years and over	782	782	635	57	45	92	15	130	59	110
3 and 4 years	1 288	1 288	757	48	64	110	75	39	55	60
16 years and over	35 344	35 344	22 916	1 597	1 426	2 315	2 350	2 173	1 886	2 355
18 years and over	34 060	34 060	22 181	1 557	1 383	2 248	2 247	2 140	1 833	2 280
21 years and over	32 121	32 121	20 887	1 489	1 300	2 129	2 113	2 080	1 756	2 178
60 years and over	9 064	9 064	6 671	464	485	779	523	1 123	758	726
62 years and over	8 205	8 205	6 112	411	450	726	466	1 053	709	669
Median	34.6	34.6	36.1	38.4	34.3	35.1	37.0	54.2	42.9	38.6
Male	41 656	41 656	24 786	1 737	1 481	2 517	2 696	1 790	1 769	2 380
Median age	31.8	31.8	32.0	32.0	28.8	30.1	35.1	41.0	34.5	32.9
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>										
All persons	87 189	87 189	53 549	3 762	3 333	5 517	5 660	4 339	4 043	5 226
In households	85 271	85 271	51 886	3 580	3 248	5 338	5 568	4 261	4 014	4 964
Householder	33 036	33 036	21 672	1 329	1 396	2 211	2 212	2 140	1 874	2 141
Family householder	23 980	23 980	14 463	1 035	843	1 476	1 616	1 147	1 107	1 433
Nonfamily householder	9 056	9 056	7 209	294	553	735	596	993	767	708
Living alone	8 180	8 180	6 525	272	504	658	538	960	719	641
Spouse	19 339	19 339	10 915	754	446	903	1 298	994	850	1 113
Child	28 479	28 479	16 145	1 250	1 111	1 763	1 793	982	1 032	1 450
Other relatives	2 460	2 460	1 715	180	170	274	141	85	150	137
Nonrelatives	1 957	1 957	1 439	67	125	187	124	60	108	123
Institutionalized persons	1 282	1 282	1 154	182	59	137	92	78	29	262
Other persons in group quarters	636	636	509	-	26	42	-	-	-	-
Persons per household	2.58	2.58	2.39	2.69	2.33	2.41	2.52	1.99	2.14	2.32
Persons per family	3.10	3.10	2.99	3.11	3.05	2.99	3.00	2.80	2.84	2.88
Persons 65 years and over	11 201	11 201	8 043	558	570	978	635	1 339	924	870
In households	10 384	10 384	7 380	408	529	852	617	1 262	924	632
Householder	7 463	7 463	5 457	285	433	620	441	987	696	441
Family householder	3 707	3 707	2 964	132	280	316	196	647	426	208
Nonfamily householder	3 633	3 633	2 908	127	274	310	190	639	418	204
Living alone	3 633	3 633	2 908	127	274	310	190	639	418	204
Spouse	2 409	2 409	1 573	87	72	174	154	246	186	167
Other relatives	436	436	298	30	20	52	19	27	32	18
Nonrelatives	76	76	52	6	4	6	3	2	10	6
Institutionalized persons	700	700	647	150	41	123	18	77	-	238
Other persons in group quarters	117	117	16	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>										
Families	23 980	23 980	14 463	1 035	843	1 476	1 616	1 147	1 107	1 433
With own children under 18 years	11 999	11 999	6 979	492	451	746	769	404	445	627
Number of own children under 18 years	22 033	22 033	12 404	911	856	1 402	1 361	721	740	1 106
Married-couple families	19 339	19 339	10 915	754	446	903	1 298	994	850	1 113
With own children under 18 years	9 324	9 324	4 903	332	185	386	587	347	309	441
Number of own children under 18 years	17 602	17 602	8 959	615	369	764	1 055	645	541	828
Female householder, no husband present	3 809	3 809	2 993	244	358	499	269	131	216	268
With own children under 18 years	2 304	2 304	1 842	143	252	332	163	49	117	162
Number of own children under 18 years	3 889	3 889	3 107	271	468	595	278	66	173	244
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>										
Males 15 years and over	31 425	31 425	19 027	1 289	1 038	1 808	2 120	1 488	1 446	1 868
Never married	7 765	7 765	5 019	314	330	467	547	280	366	459
Now married, except separated	19 880	19 880	11 284	785	467	964	1 333	1 020	875	1 162
Separated	373	373	269	20	25	34	20	9	15	25
Widowed	749	749	519	48	43	82	47	56	49	60
Divorced	2 658	2 658	1 936	122	173	261	173	123	141	162
Females 15 years and over	35 963	35 963	23 230	1 620	1 452	2 344	2 396	2 189	1 913	2 380
Never married	6 949	6 949	4 694	378	445	445	458	299	329	454
Now married, except separated	19 873	19 873	11 292	789	477	965	1 335	1 023	877	1 162
Separated	604	604	480	35	54	103	49	17	24	47
Widowed	4 630	4 630	3 672	296	322	446	261	632	413	398
Divorced	3 907	3 907	3 092	212	221	385	293	218	270	319

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Daviess County—Con.								Owensboro city, Daviess County	
	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 16	Tract 17.01	Tract 17.02	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)
<b>LAND AREA</b>										
Square kilometers	2.0	1.8	1.7	136.1	59.3	183.9	29.6	22.8	1.5	1.7
Square miles	.8	.7	.7	52.6	22.9	71.0	11.4	8.8	.6	.7
<b>AGE</b>										
All persons	3 099	2 400	3 489	4 512	8 173	5 841	4 577	2 829	3 757	3 333
Under 5 years	187	115	224	400	600	503	433	171	272	291
5 to 9 years	217	124	225	440	770	561	431	221	311	263
10 to 14 years	199	163	220	385	707	459	375	251	270	289
15 to 19 years	237	290	256	349	623	455	359	241	255	255
20 to 24 years	248	246	196	363	442	350	398	140	205	206
25 to 34 years	530	245	485	906	1 400	1 033	1 025	403	554	507
35 to 44 years	409	355	448	747	1 402	852	732	546	428	345
45 to 54 years	405	306	448	399	871	576	340	381	453	282
55 to 64 years	319	254	460	255	699	508	219	273	454	325
65 to 74 years	214	210	346	163	446	348	150	167	319	318
75 to 84 years	113	70	153	86	175	144	94	34	168	194
85 years and over	21	22	28	19	38	52	21	1	68	58
3 and 4 years	72	53	100	175	250	218	163	69	109	122
16 years and over	2 449	1 974	2 775	3 223	5 947	4 226	3 280	2 128	2 857	2 435
18 years and over	2 365	1 904	2 662	3 063	5 687	4 050	3 126	2 024	2 746	2 342
21 years and over	2 217	1 616	2 521	2 879	5 378	3 783	2 912	1 918	2 613	2 193
60 years and over	487	434	760	380	979	793	367	319	769	745
62 years and over	429	375	679	328	834	688	330	262	674	681
Median	33.7	35.7	38.3	28.2	32.2	31.2	27.7	34.8	35.2	32.0
<b>Female</b>	1 588	1 244	1 842	2 297	4 098	2 918	2 424	1 414	2 023	1 852
Under 5 years	89	54	106	183	274	236	215	86	129	133
5 to 9 years	100	51	114	217	384	282	224	111	144	128
10 to 14 years	80	97	103	188	335	230	192	123	132	139
15 to 19 years	112	131	124	175	321	219	185	112	114	127
20 to 24 years	126	127	94	201	221	176	219	72	121	128
25 to 34 years	271	129	250	463	724	532	555	216	295	289
35 to 44 years	216	192	242	382	696	410	382	279	224	177
45 to 54 years	209	147	251	199	429	283	175	189	265	159
55 to 64 years	176	143	248	137	349	256	114	127	243	191
65 to 74 years	125	121	199	89	239	176	86	79	194	199
75 to 84 years	67	38	88	50	108	85	61	19	105	137
85 years and over	17	14	21	13	23	33	16	1	57	45
3 and 4 years	33	22	45	81	114	111	80	35	48	64
16 years and over	1 300	1 033	1 498	1 678	3 039	2 127	1 764	1 066	1 595	1 426
18 years and over	1 258	998	1 437	1 596	2 901	2 035	1 689	1 018	1 555	1 383
21 years and over	1 189	868	1 372	1 504	2 739	1 909	1 569	967	1 487	1 300
60 years and over	289	248	435	212	526	415	217	150	462	485
62 years and over	259	212	391	183	452	359	199	121	410	450
Median	36.0	37.4	40.4	28.8	32.4	31.4	27.9	34.5	38.4	34.3
<b>Male</b>	1 511	1 156	1 647	2 215	4 075	2 923	2 153	1 415	1 734	1 481
Median age	31.7	33.3	35.5	27.8	31.9	31.0	27.5	35.0	31.9	28.8
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>										
All persons	3 099	2 400	3 489	4 512	8 173	5 841	4 577	2 829	3 757	3 333
In households	3 099	2 105	3 489	4 450	8 108	5 840	4 577	2 829	3 575	3 248
Householder	1 276	836	1 387	1 560	2 789	1 952	1 767	1 011	1 326	1 396
Family householder	890	649	1 049	1 230	2 331	1 617	1 239	860	1 033	843
Nonfamily householder	386	187	338	330	458	335	528	151	293	553
Living alone	336	176	314	277	407	309	460	132	271	504
Spouse	722	580	857	983	2 066	1 449	945	775	752	446
Child	952	632	1 090	1 649	2 950	2 243	1 608	974	1 250	1 111
Other relatives	75	38	104	127	169	129	112	27	180	170
Nonrelatives	74	19	51	131	134	67	145	42	67	125
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	62	65	—	—	—	182	59
Other persons in group quarters	—	295	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	26
Persons per household	2.43	2.52	2.52	2.85	2.91	2.99	2.59	2.80	2.70	2.33
Persons per family	2.97	2.93	2.96	3.24	3.22	3.36	3.15	3.07	3.11	3.05
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b>	348	302	527	268	659	544	265	202	555	570
In households	348	302	527	268	659	544	265	202	405	529
Householder	241	208	359	187	433	372	195	133	284	433
Nonfamily householder	106	83	148	81	166	142	107	41	132	280
Living alone	101	82	146	80	162	139	106	40	127	274
Spouse	88	86	142	62	181	141	53	62	85	72
Other relatives	16	7	23	18	39	27	16	7	30	20
Nonrelatives	3	1	3	1	6	4	1	—	6	4
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	41
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>										
Families	890	649	1 049	1 230	2 331	1 617	1 239	860	1 033	843
With own children under 18 years	406	280	439	729	1 253	865	789	446	492	451
Number of own children under 18 years	694	473	773	1 295	2 342	1 714	1 373	790	911	856
Married-couple families	722	580	857	983	2 066	1 449	945	775	752	446
With own children under 18 years	315	243	341	574	1 098	786	584	388	332	185
Number of own children under 18 years	539	424	615	1 054	2 092	1 587	1 042	710	615	369
Female householder, no husband present	137	57	158	197	342	134	241	61	244	358
With own children under 18 years	82	34	83	127	120	67	179	43	143	252
Number of own children under 18 years	142	43	134	200	201	110	298	62	271	468
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>										
Males 15 years and over	1 177	956	1 301	1 578	2 993	2 148	1 545	1 092	1 286	1 038
Never married	298	317	296	392	629	519	377	224	314	330
Now married, except separated	730	586	871	1 006	2 108	1 465	967	781	783	467
Separated	11	5	8	19	35	15	27	4	20	25
Widowed	19	14	29	23	48	46	18	16	48	43
Divorced	119	34	97	138	173	103	156	67	121	173
Females 15 years and over	1 319	1 042	1 519	1 709	3 103	2 170	1 793	1 094	1 618	1 452
Never married	240	286	274	357	517	378	376	182	288	378
Now married, except separated	732	588	868	1 009	2 101	1 465	969	782	787	477
Separated	23	10	17	19	29	17	43	8	35	54
Widowed	147	94	192	114	223	197	123	52	296	322
Divorced	177	64	168	210	233	112	282	70	212	221



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Owensboro city, Daviess County—Con.								
	Tract 3	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)
<b>LAND AREA</b>									
Square kilometers .....	1.5	4.5	1.8	3.1	2.9	2.4	3.3	1.4	1.8
Square miles .....	.6	1.8	.7	1.2	1.1	.9	1.3	.6	.7
<b>AGE</b>									
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>2 053</b>	<b>5 262</b>	<b>2 432</b>	<b>5 606</b>	<b>4 297</b>	<b>4 035</b>	<b>4 845</b>	<b>3 082</b>	<b>2 400</b>
Under 5 years .....	116	491	224	351	203	249	278	187	115
5 to 9 years .....	95	438	162	375	222	231	310	214	124
10 to 14 years .....	90	382	135	404	226	202	270	196	163
15 to 19 years .....	242	336	159	480	172	270	299	235	290
20 to 24 years .....	278	355	183	358	165	247	378	248	246
25 to 34 years .....	340	833	442	731	485	623	817	530	245
35 to 44 years .....	283	593	328	937	560	503	652	403	355
45 to 54 years .....	153	407	211	703	404	379	519	405	306
55 to 64 years .....	150	491	184	638	528	410	508	316	254
65 to 74 years .....	153	523	197	427	483	436	436	214	210
75 to 84 years .....	118	309	165	173	525	355	238	113	70
85 years and over .....	35	104	42	29	153	83	140	21	22
3 and 4 years .....	47	206	91	141	69	100	106	72	53
16 years and over .....	1 736	3 892	1 885	4 378	3 615	3 298	3 933	2 439	1 974
18 years and over .....	1 670	3 760	1 837	4 172	3 550	3 193	3 807	2 356	1 904
21 years and over .....	1 438	3 552	1 708	3 915	3 435	3 031	3 626	2 208	1 616
60 years and over .....	379	1 177	513	922	1 630	1 154	1 071	485	434
62 years and over .....	337	1 093	463	814	1 512	1 072	968	427	375
Median .....	30.7	32.5	32.6	36.1	47.7	38.5	36.0	33.7	35.7
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>1 027</b>	<b>2 876</b>	<b>1 279</b>	<b>2 936</b>	<b>2 525</b>	<b>2 270</b>	<b>2 640</b>	<b>1 578</b>	<b>1 244</b>
Under 5 years .....	54	242	105	173	113	139	139	89	54
5 to 9 years .....	48	214	81	188	118	123	148	98	51
10 to 14 years .....	51	173	58	202	122	111	126	78	97
15 to 19 years .....	100	172	88	238	84	130	160	111	131
20 to 24 years .....	136	194	94	185	89	121	190	126	127
25 to 34 years .....	140	443	217	382	240	313	425	271	129
35 to 44 years .....	118	324	161	497	288	268	334	213	192
45 to 54 years .....	73	225	107	371	215	208	290	209	147
55 to 64 years .....	86	277	103	336	307	248	279	174	143
65 to 74 years .....	100	339	124	239	426	304	265	125	121
75 to 84 years .....	92	184	112	110	393	259	175	67	38
85 years and over .....	29	89	29	15	130	59	109	17	14
3 and 4 years .....	23	104	43	75	36	55	52	33	22
16 years and over .....	871	2 220	1 028	2 327	2 156	1 883	2 204	1 294	1 033
18 years and over .....	852	2 155	1 003	2 227	2 124	1 830	2 132	1 253	998
21 years and over .....	745	2 038	925	2 093	2 064	1 753	2 034	1 184	868
60 years and over .....	259	749	327	520	1 119	756	683	288	248
62 years and over .....	238	701	299	463	1 050	707	629	258	212
Median .....	33.8	35.0	34.8	37.0	54.6	42.9	38.9	36.0	37.4
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>1 026</b>	<b>2 386</b>	<b>1 153</b>	<b>2 670</b>	<b>1 772</b>	<b>1 765</b>	<b>2 205</b>	<b>1 504</b>	<b>1 156</b>
Median age .....	28.8	29.9	31.0	35.1	41.0	34.5	33.3	31.7	33.3
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>									
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>2 053</b>	<b>5 262</b>	<b>2 432</b>	<b>5 606</b>	<b>4 297</b>	<b>4 035</b>	<b>4 845</b>	<b>3 082</b>	<b>2 400</b>
In households .....	1 694	5 083	2 392	5 514	4 219	4 006	4 583	3 082	2 105
Householder .....	860	2 109	1 041	2 194	2 125	1 870	1 989	1 272	836
Family householder .....	366	1 406	622	1 602	1 133	1 104	1 317	886	649
Nonfamily householder .....	494	703	419	592	992	766	672	386	187
Living alone .....	408	630	377	534	959	718	605	336	176
Spouse .....	227	847	407	1 285	981	849	1 049	718	580
Child .....	407	1 688	717	1 773	968	1 030	1 299	944	632
Other relatives .....	56	264	124	138	85	149	128	74	38
Nonrelatives .....	144	175	103	124	60	108	118	74	19
Institutionalized persons .....	223	137	30	92	78	29	262	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	136	42	10	—	—	—	—	—	295
Persons per household .....	1.97	2.41	2.30	2.51	1.99	2.14	2.30	2.42	2.52
Persons per family .....	2.89	2.99	3.01	3.00	2.84	2.84	2.88	2.96	2.93
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>306</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>1 332</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>302</b>
In households .....	293	810	404	611	1 255	921	576	348	302
Householder .....	235	593	307	436	982	694	397	241	208
Nonfamily householder .....	157	305	161	194	647	425	181	106	82
Living alone .....	153	299	161	188	639	417	177	101	83
Spouse .....	41	161	77	153	244	185	157	88	86
Other relatives .....	13	50	17	19	27	32	16	16	7
Nonrelatives .....	4	6	3	3	2	10	6	3	1
Institutionalized persons .....	—	123	—	18	77	—	238	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	13	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>									
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>366</b>	<b>1 406</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>1 602</b>	<b>1 133</b>	<b>1 104</b>	<b>1 317</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>649</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	173	716	300	762	398	444	556	403	280
Number of own children under 18 years .....	320	1 349	539	1 346	709	738	973	686	473
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>227</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>1 285</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>1 049</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>580</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	99	364	191	581	342	309	415	312	243
Number of own children under 18 years .....	195	721	357	1 042	635	541	774	531	372
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>109</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>57</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	62	325	94	162	48	116	119	82	34
Number of own children under 18 years .....	109	586	159	276	64	171	167	142	43
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>									
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>878</b>	<b>1 704</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>2 103</b>	<b>1 474</b>	<b>1 443</b>	<b>1 760</b>	<b>1 172</b>	<b>956</b>
Never married .....	425	445	238	544	279	366	433	297	317
Now married, except separated .....	273	905	425	1 320	1 007	874	1 095	726	586
Separated .....	29	32	28	20	9	15	24	11	5
Widowed .....	19	79	40	47	56	49	53	19	14
Divorced .....	132	243	145	172	123	139	155	119	34
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>874</b>	<b>2 247</b>	<b>1 035</b>	<b>2 373</b>	<b>2 172</b>	<b>1 910</b>	<b>2 227</b>	<b>1 313</b>	<b>1 042</b>
Never married .....	346	436	210	454	297	328	433	239	286
Now married, except separated .....	241	907	429	1 322	1 010	876	1 095	728	588
Separated .....	130	98	34	49	17	24	38	23	10
Widowed .....	130	433	179	259	632	412	374	146	94
Divorced .....	133	373	183	289	216	270	287	177	64



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Owensboro city, Daviess County—Con.						Remainder of Daviess County		
	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17.01 (pt.)	Tract 17.02 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)
<b>LAND AREA</b>									
Square kilometers .....	1.6	5.4	.9	.1	2.0	2.8	1.0	—	2.8
Square miles .....	.6	2.1	.3	—	.8	1.1	.4	—	1.1
<b>AGE</b>									
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>3 468</b>	<b>2 749</b>	—	<b>109</b>	<b>4 041</b>	<b>2 080</b>	<b>5</b>	—	<b>255</b>
Under 5 years .....	224	272	—	18	401	143	—	—	19
5 to 9 years .....	224	289	—	12	399	172	—	—	15
10 to 14 years .....	217	231	—	10	336	195	—	—	20
15 to 19 years .....	255	216	—	8	315	180	—	—	13
20 to 24 years .....	195	242	—	—	370	116	—	—	18
25 to 34 years .....	480	619	—	22	952	326	—	—	36
35 to 44 years .....	446	455	—	27	658	422	1	—	45
45 to 54 years .....	446	207	—	9	258	275	1	—	23
55 to 64 years .....	456	114	—	2	152	155	1	—	24
65 to 74 years .....	345	68	—	—	109	82	2	—	19
75 to 84 years .....	152	27	—	—	74	14	1	—	17
85 years and over .....	28	9	—	1	17	—	—	—	6
3 and 4 years .....	100	116	—	8	153	57	—	—	9
16 years and over .....	2 758	1 912	—	68	2 856	1 526	5	—	199
18 years and over .....	2 646	1 820	—	64	2 719	1 446	5	—	195
21 years and over .....	2 505	1 704	—	61	2 528	1 369	5	—	187
60 years and over .....	755	160	—	1	271	153	4	—	56
62 years and over .....	675	136	—	1	247	124	3	—	48
Median .....	38.3	26.8	—	30.5	27.0	32.4	72.5	—	35.7
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>1 832</b>	<b>1 425</b>	—	<b>59</b>	<b>2 161</b>	<b>1 036</b>	<b>2</b>	—	<b>124</b>
Under 5 years .....	106	126	—	9	198	68	—	—	12
5 to 9 years .....	114	139	—	8	209	90	—	—	8
10 to 14 years .....	102	106	—	8	173	90	—	—	7
15 to 19 years .....	123	105	—	3	163	85	—	—	6
20 to 24 years .....	96	143	—	—	207	62	—	—	8
25 to 34 years .....	248	332	—	13	520	170	—	—	15
35 to 44 years .....	241	235	—	13	343	219	—	—	19
45 to 54 years .....	250	109	—	3	130	140	—	—	12
55 to 64 years .....	245	60	—	1	85	66	1	—	14
65 to 74 years .....	199	41	—	—	67	37	1	—	11
75 to 84 years .....	87	22	—	—	53	9	—	—	9
85 years and over .....	21	7	—	1	13	—	—	—	3
3 and 4 years .....	45	52	—	4	75	26	—	—	6
16 years and over .....	1 489	1 032	—	33	1 557	768	2	—	95
18 years and over .....	1 429	989	—	33	1 489	729	2	—	93
21 years and over .....	1 364	929	—	31	1 381	691	2	—	91
60 years and over .....	432	99	—	1	174	69	1	—	30
62 years and over .....	389	87	—	1	161	57	1	—	25
Median .....	40.4	27.4	—	26.3	27.2	32.3	67.0	—	37.5
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>1 636</b>	<b>1 324</b>	—	<b>50</b>	<b>1 880</b>	<b>1 044</b>	<b>3</b>	—	<b>131</b>
Median age .....	35.5	26.1	—	33.0	26.7	32.5	72.5	—	35.1
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>									
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>3 468</b>	<b>2 749</b>	—	<b>109</b>	<b>4 041</b>	<b>2 080</b>	<b>5</b>	—	<b>255</b>
In households .....	3 468	2 687	—	109	4 041	2 080	5	—	255
Householder .....	1 378	957	—	31	1 563	725	3	—	102
Family householder .....	1 043	734	—	30	1 077	618	2	—	70
Nonfamily householder .....	335	223	—	1	486	107	1	—	32
Living alone .....	311	180	—	—	426	89	1	—	28
Spouse .....	852	545	—	29	801	547	2	—	56
Child .....	1 085	995	—	48	1 448	750	—	—	75
Other relatives .....	102	88	—	1	99	19	—	—	10
Nonrelatives .....	51	102	—	—	130	39	—	—	12
Institutionalized persons .....	—	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household .....	2.52	2.81	—	3.52	2.59	2.87	1.67	—	2.50
Persons per family .....	2.95	3.22	—	3.60	3.18	3.13	2.00	—	3.01
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>525</b>	<b>104</b>	—	<b>1</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>3</b>	—	<b>42</b>
In households .....	525	104	—	1	200	96	3	—	42
Householder .....	358	78	—	—	150	61	1	—	27
Nonfamily householder .....	147	41	—	—	91	14	—	—	11
Living alone .....	145	41	—	—	90	14	—	—	11
Spouse .....	141	16	—	—	36	31	2	—	13
Other relatives .....	23	10	—	1	13	4	—	—	2
Nonrelatives .....	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>									
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>1 043</b>	<b>734</b>	—	<b>30</b>	<b>1 077</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>2</b>	—	<b>70</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	437	470	—	23	720	354	—	—	30
Number of own children under 18 years .....	770	809	—	45	1 257	623	—	—	53
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>852</b>	<b>545</b>	—	<b>29</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>2</b>	—	<b>56</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	340	344	—	22	522	302	—	—	22
Number of own children under 18 years .....	613	611	—	43	935	553	—	—	43
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>157</b>	<b>155</b>	—	<b>1</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>50</b>	—	—	<b>11</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	82	108	—	1	176	38	—	—	7
Number of own children under 18 years .....	133	170	—	2	293	53	—	—	9
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>									
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 293</b>	<b>903</b>	—	<b>35</b>	<b>1 324</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>3</b>	—	<b>104</b>
Never married .....	294	236	—	5	331	165	—	—	22
Now married, except separated .....	866	560	—	29	818	550	2	—	59
Separated .....	8	15	—	—	25	3	—	—	2
Widowed .....	29	6	—	—	10	7	—	—	3
Divorced .....	96	86	—	1	140	57	1	—	18
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 510</b>	<b>1 054</b>	—	<b>34</b>	<b>1 581</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>2</b>	—	<b>97</b>
Never married .....	272	243	—	3	337	144	—	—	9
Now married, except separated .....	862	565	—	29	823	553	2	—	58
Separated .....	17	12	—	—	40	5	—	—	5
Widowed .....	191	66	—	2	111	25	—	—	13
Divorced .....	168	168	—	—	270	61	—	—	12

**Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Daviess County—Con.							
	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers .....	2.2	—	—	2.3	.6	—	—	130.7
Square miles .....	.8	—	—	1.3	.2	—	—	50.5
AGE								
All persons .....	54	42	8	381	17	—	21	1 763
Under 5 years .....	3	7	—	46	—	—	—	128
5 to 9 years .....	4	3	—	49	3	—	—	151
10 to 14 years .....	7	1	1	25	3	—	3	154
15 to 19 years .....	4	2	—	21	2	—	1	133
20 to 24 years .....	2	—	—	27	—	—	1	121
25 to 34 years .....	8	7	1	46	—	—	5	287
35 to 44 years .....	5	5	2	43	6	—	2	292
45 to 54 years .....	10	6	—	34	—	—	2	192
55 to 64 years .....	5	4	—	34	3	—	4	141
65 to 74 years .....	4	6	3	35	—	—	1	95
75 to 84 years .....	2	1	—	16	—	—	1	59
85 years and over .....	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	10
3 and 4 years .....	1	5	—	18	—	—	—	59
16 years and over .....	40	31	6	254	10	—	—	1 311
18 years and over .....	36	30	6	246	9	—	17	1 243
21 years and over .....	36	29	6	238	9	—	16	1 175
60 years and over .....	8	9	3	69	2	—	16	220
62 years and over .....	7	8	3	64	2	—	5	192
Median .....	33.7	36.0	41.0	28.8	39.5	—	31.5	32.1
Female .....								
Under 5 years .....	28	24	4	206	10	—	10	872
5 to 9 years .....	1	4	—	18	—	—	—	57
10 to 14 years .....	2	2	—	19	2	—	—	78
15 to 19 years .....	2	1	1	16	2	—	1	82
20 to 24 years .....	3	1	—	9	1	—	1	70
25 to 34 years .....	2	—	—	13	—	—	—	58
35 to 44 years .....	4	5	—	31	—	—	2	131
45 to 54 years .....	2	3	1	27	3	—	1	147
55 to 64 years .....	6	3	—	20	—	—	1	90
65 to 74 years .....	3	3	—	18	2	—	3	77
75 to 84 years .....	2	2	2	21	—	—	—	48
85 years and over .....	1	—	—	13	—	—	1	28
3 and 4 years .....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6
16 years and over .....	—	3	—	8	—	—	—	29
18 years and over .....	23	17	3	151	6	—	9	646
21 years and over .....	20	16	3	148	5	—	8	607
60 years and over .....	20	16	3	144	5	—	8	575
62 years and over .....	3	4	2	43	1	—	3	113
Median .....	3	3	2	40	1	—	2	96
Male .....								
Under 5 years .....	35.5	32.5	49.0	34.0	28.0	—	46.0	32.3
Median age .....	26	18	4	175	7	—	11	891
Median age .....	31.0	45.0	41.0	22.9	40.5	—	26.5	31.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons .....	54	42	8	381	17	—	21	1 763
In households .....	54	42	8	381	17	—	21	1 763
Householder .....	18	15	4	152	4	—	9	603
Family householder .....	14	14	3	116	4	—	6	496
Nonfamily householder .....	4	1	1	36	—	—	3	107
Living alone .....	4	1	1	36	—	—	3	97
Spouse .....	13	13	1	64	4	—	5	438
Child .....	20	14	2	151	8	—	5	654
Other relatives .....	3	—	1	9	1	—	2	39
Nonrelatives .....	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	29
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household .....	3.00	2.80	2.00	2.51	4.25	—	2.33	2.92
Persons per family .....	3.57	2.93	2.33	2.93	4.25	—	3.00	3.28
Persons 65 years and over .....								
In households .....	6	7	3	56	—	—	2	164
Householder .....	6	7	3	56	—	—	2	164
Family householder .....	5	5	2	44	—	—	1	109
Nonfamily householder .....	2	—	1	27	—	—	1	40
Living alone .....	2	—	1	27	—	—	1	39
Spouse .....	1	2	1	10	—	—	1	46
Other relatives .....	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	8
Nonrelatives .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families .....	14	14	3	116	4	—	6	496
With own children under 18 years .....	7	6	1	71	3	—	2	259
Number of own children under 18 years .....	15	12	2	133	8	—	3	486
Married-couple families .....	13	13	1	64	4	—	5	438
With own children under 18 years .....	6	5	—	26	3	—	1	230
Number of own children under 18 years .....	13	10	—	54	8	—	2	443
Female householder, no husband present .....	1	1	1	49	—	—	1	37
With own children under 18 years .....	1	1	1	43	—	—	1	19
Number of own children under 18 years .....	2	2	2	77	—	—	1	30
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over .....	17	14	3	108	5	—	8	675
Never married .....	3	1	—	26	1	—	2	156
Now married, except separated .....	13	13	1	67	4	—	5	446
Separated .....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
Widowed .....	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	17
Divorced .....	1	—	2	7	—	—	1	52
Females 15 years and over .....	23	17	3	153	6	—	9	655
Never married .....	4	2	1	21	1	—	2	114
Now married, except separated .....	13	13	1	67	4	—	6	444
Separated .....	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	7
Widowed .....	2	—	1	24	1	—	1	48
Divorced .....	4	2	—	32	—	—	—	42

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Daviess County—Con.							
	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 14.99	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17.01 (pt.)	Tract 17.02 (pt.)	Tract 17.03	Tract 18
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers .....	58.4	—	267.2	183.8	27.6	20.0	224.2	237.0
Square miles .....	22.6	—	103.2	71.0	10.7	7.7	86.6	91.5
AGE								
All persons .....	8 173	—	6 348	5 732	536	749	4 000	5 556
Under 5 years .....	600	—	482	485	32	28	290	418
5 to 9 years .....	770	—	561	549	32	49	325	500
10 to 14 years .....	707	—	602	449	39	56	349	542
15 to 19 years .....	623	—	506	447	44	61	284	466
20 to 24 years .....	442	—	409	350	28	24	248	336
25 to 34 years .....	1 400	—	1 025	1 011	73	77	645	899
35 to 44 years .....	1 402	—	967	825	74	124	608	849
45 to 54 years .....	871	—	716	567	82	106	459	579
55 to 64 years .....	699	—	493	506	67	118	385	459
65 to 74 years .....	446	—	350	348	41	85	245	296
75 to 84 years .....	175	—	197	144	20	20	129	165
85 years and over .....	38	—	40	51	4	1	33	47
3 and 4 years .....	250	—	214	210	10	12	118	183
16 years and over .....	5 947	—	4 579	4 158	424	602	2 980	3 976
18 years and over .....	5 687	—	4 381	3 986	407	578	2 860	3 789
21 years and over .....	5 378	—	4 120	3 722	384	549	2 707	3 553
60 years and over .....	979	—	806	792	96	166	581	731
62 years and over .....	834	—	726	687	83	138	507	631
Median .....	32.2	—	31.3	31.2	37.6	42.2	32.7	31.4
Female .....	4 098	—	3 071	2 859	263	378	1 966	2 855
Under 5 years .....	274	—	211	227	17	18	132	212
5 to 9 years .....	386	—	258	274	15	21	160	239
10 to 14 years .....	335	—	269	222	19	33	160	240
15 to 19 years .....	314	—	247	216	22	27	138	243
20 to 24 years .....	221	—	200	176	12	10	125	170
25 to 34 years .....	724	—	513	519	35	46	336	471
35 to 44 years .....	696	—	477	397	39	60	306	433
45 to 54 years .....	429	—	341	280	45	49	215	289
55 to 64 years .....	349	—	242	255	29	61	188	233
65 to 74 years .....	239	—	183	176	19	42	125	175
75 to 84 years .....	108	—	106	85	8	10	66	111
85 years and over .....	23	—	24	32	3	1	15	39
3 and 4 years .....	114	—	98	107	5	9	53	99
16 years and over .....	3 039	—	2 264	2 094	207	298	1 484	2 090
18 years and over .....	2 901	—	2 160	2 002	200	289	1 425	2 000
21 years and over .....	2 739	—	2 050	1 878	188	276	1 358	1 881
60 years and over .....	526	—	410	414	43	81	290	428
62 years and over .....	452	—	371	358	38	64	252	385
Median .....	32.4	—	31.9	31.4	37.6	41.7	32.8	32.3
Male .....	4 075	—	3 277	2 873	273	371	2 034	2 701
Median age .....	31.9	—	30.7	30.9	37.5	42.8	32.6	30.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons .....	8 173	—	6 348	5 732	536	749	4 000	5 556
In households .....	8 108	—	6 281	5 731	536	749	4 000	5 434
Householder .....	2 789	—	2 067	1 921	204	286	1 406	1 781
Family householder .....	2 331	—	1 758	1 587	162	242	1 190	1 522
Nonfamily householder .....	458	—	309	334	42	44	216	259
Living alone .....	407	—	273	308	34	43	189	230
Spouse .....	2 066	—	1 578	1 420	144	228	1 051	1 341
Child .....	2 950	—	2 392	2 195	160	224	1 385	2 099
Other relatives .....	169	—	144	128	13	8	99	119
Nonrelatives .....	134	—	100	67	15	3	59	94
Institutionalized persons .....	65	—	63	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	122
Persons per household .....	2.91	—	3.04	2.98	2.63	2.62	2.84	3.05
Persons per family .....	3.22	—	3.34	3.36	2.96	2.90	3.13	3.34
Persons 65 years and over .....	659	—	587	543	65	106	407	508
In households .....	659	—	531	543	65	106	407	410
Householder .....	433	—	352	372	45	72	255	283
Nonfamily householder .....	166	—	124	142	16	27	78	108
Living alone .....	162	—	121	139	16	26	75	105
Spouse .....	181	—	156	141	17	31	129	105
Other relatives .....	39	—	17	26	3	3	20	18
Nonrelatives .....	6	—	6	4	—	—	3	4
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	53	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	98
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families .....	2 331	—	1 758	1 587	162	242	1 190	1 522
With own children under 18 years .....	1 253	—	954	842	69	92	578	853
Number of own children under 18 years .....	2 342	—	1 874	1 669	116	167	1 080	1 669
Married-couple families .....	2 066	—	1 578	1 420	144	228	1 051	1 341
With own children under 18 years .....	1 098	—	863	764	62	86	502	753
Number of own children under 18 years .....	2 092	—	1 719	1 544	107	157	948	1 503
Female householder, no husband present .....	197	—	128	133	9	11	97	140
With own children under 18 years .....	120	—	68	66	3	5	53	74
Number of own children under 18 years .....	201	—	120	108	5	9	91	125
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over .....	2 993	—	2 370	2 113	221	310	1 522	1 932
Never married .....	629	—	539	514	46	59	302	446
Now married, except separated .....	2 108	—	1 621	1 436	149	231	1 072	1 369
Separated .....	35	—	21	15	2	1	17	6
Widowed .....	48	—	44	46	8	9	28	20
Divorced .....	173	—	145	102	16	10	103	91
Females 15 years and over .....	3 103	—	2 333	2 136	212	306	1 514	2 164
Never married .....	517	—	393	375	39	38	234	505
Now married, except separated .....	2 101	—	1 622	1 437	146	229	1 073	1 365
Separated .....	29	—	21	17	3	3	15	15
Widowed .....	223	—	170	195	12	27	98	143
Divorced .....	233	—	127	112	12	9	94	136



**Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Owensboro, KY MSA	Oaviess County		Totals for split tracts /BNA's in Oaviess County			Owensboro city, Oaviess County		
		Total	Owensboro city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)
AGE									
All persons	83 168	83 168	49 802	3 009	2 379	4 929	3 004	2 379	4 675
Under 5 years	5 961	5 961	3 446	228	177	440	228	177	421
5 to 9 years	6 420	6 420	3 442	236	149	396	236	149	381
10 to 14 years	6 152	6 152	3 220	199	162	334	199	162	314
15 to 19 years	6 214	6 214	3 627	200	169	296	200	169	283
20 to 24 years	5 522	5 522	3 525	166	147	324	166	147	306
25 to 34 years	13 390	13 390	7 914	472	374	780	472	374	744
35 to 44 years	12 150	12 150	6 947	334	266	576	333	266	531
45 to 54 years	8 724	8 724	5 101	354	214	396	354	214	373
55 to 64 years	7 818	7 818	4 896	372	263	468	371	263	445
65 to 74 years	6 284	6 284	4 325	243	258	503	241	258	484
75 to 84 years	3 528	3 528	2 585	144	155	311	143	155	294
85 years and aver	1 005	1 005	774	61	45	105	61	45	99
3 and 4 years	2 467	2 467	1 387	90	73	188	90	73	179
16 years and aver	63 424	63 424	39 067	2 309	1 858	3 708	2 304	1 858	3 510
18 years and aver	60 971	60 971	37 672	2 224	1 797	3 592	2 219	1 797	3 398
21 years and aver	57 277	57 277	35 333	2 114	1 692	3 408	2 109	1 692	3 222
60 years and aver	14 640	14 640	10 150	626	600	1 157	622	600	1 102
62 years and aver	13 077	13 077	9 171	544	545	1 071	541	545	1 024
Median	33.5	33.5	34.6	35.1	35.3	33.6	35.0	35.3	33.5
Female									
Under 5 years	43 397	43 397	26 759	1 635	1 289	2 667	1 633	1 289	2 543
5 to 9 years	2 838	2 838	1 668	112	79	213	112	79	201
10 to 14 years	3 149	3 149	1 704	113	76	186	113	76	178
15 to 19 years	2 958	2 958	1 576	97	74	150	97	74	143
20 to 24 years	3 076	3 076	1 785	96	80	152	96	80	146
25 to 34 years	2 852	2 852	1 861	93	85	178	93	85	170
35 to 44 years	6 917	6 917	4 100	253	195	404	253	195	389
45 to 54 years	6 189	6 189	3 609	173	131	305	173	131	286
55 to 64 years	4 490	4 490	2 722	202	118	216	202	118	204
65 to 74 years	4 177	4 177	2 710	201	149	265	200	149	251
65 to 74 years	3 691	3 691	2 652	151	163	326	150	163	315
75 to 84 years	2 311	2 311	1 767	92	105	185	92	105	176
85 years and aver	749	749	605	52	34	87	52	34	84
3 and 4 years	1 200	1 200	674	41	39	95	41	39	89
16 years and aver	33 863	33 863	21 525	1 292	1 046	2 093	1 290	1 046	1 998
18 years and aver	32 639	32 639	20 848	1 258	1 018	2 038	1 256	1 018	1 945
21 years and aver	30 795	30 795	19 646	1 203	962	1 932	1 201	962	1 841
60 years and aver	8 753	8 753	6 377	381	385	736	379	385	706
62 years and aver	7 917	7 917	5 838	336	355	685	335	355	660
Median	34.9	34.9	36.8	38.1	38.9	36.1	38.0	38.9	36.1
Male	39 771	39 771	23 043	1 374	1 090	2 262	1 371	1 090	2 132
Median age	32.1	32.1	32.5	32.1	32.6	30.9	32.0	32.6	30.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	83 168	83 168	49 802	3 009	2 379	4 929	3 004	2 379	4 675
In households	81 399	81 399	48 265	2 838	2 297	4 757	2 833	2 297	4 503
Householder	31 580	31 580	20 303	1 058	1 028	1 986	1 055	1 028	1 885
Family householder	22 985	22 985	13 533	825	595	1 317	823	595	1 247
Nonfamily householder	8 595	8 595	6 770	233	433	669	232	433	638
Living alone	7 760	7 760	6 126	214	395	596	213	395	569
Spouse	18 874	18 874	10 495	614	387	846	612	387	790
Child	26 895	26 895	14 653	970	686	1 510	970	686	1 435
Other relatives	2 216	2 216	1 487	139	99	241	139	99	231
Nonrelatives	1 834	1 834	1 327	57	97	174	57	97	162
Institutionalized persons	1 161	1 161	1 056	171	59	131	171	59	131
Other persons in group quarters	608	608	481	-	23	41	-	23	41
Persons per household	2.58	2.58	2.38	2.69	2.23	2.39	2.69	2.23	2.39
Persons per family	3.09	3.09	2.97	3.09	2.97	2.97	3.10	2.97	2.97
Persons 65 years and over	10 817	10 817	7 684	448	458	919	445	458	877
In households	10 025	10 025	7 046	309	417	798	306	417	756
Householder	7 195	7 195	5 206	215	344	582	214	344	555
Nonfamily householder	3 558	3 558	2 824	106	222	296	106	222	285
Living alone	3 489	3 489	2 773	102	219	290	102	219	279
Spouse	2 357	2 357	1 523	66	61	165	64	61	152
Other relatives	405	405	272	24	10	46	24	10	44
Nonrelatives	68	68	45	4	2	5	4	2	5
Institutionalized persons	675	675	622	139	41	118	139	41	118
Other persons in group quarters	117	117	16	-	-	3	-	-	3
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	22 985	22 985	13 533	825	595	1 317	823	595	1 247
With own children under 18 years	11 356	11 356	6 374	388	274	642	388	274	612
Number of own children under 18 years	20 741	20 741	11 193	709	504	1 199	709	504	1 146
Married-couple families	18 861	18 861	10 483	613	384	843	611	384	787
With own children under 18 years	9 059	9 059	4 663	269	154	357	269	154	335
Number of own children under 18 years	17 048	17 048	8 463	502	294	710	502	294	667
Female householder, no husband present	3 342	3 342	2 540	184	179	411	184	179	400
With own children under 18 years	1 952	1 952	1 502	106	109	263	106	109	256
Number of own children under 18 years	3 185	3 185	2 425	190	195	455	190	195	446
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	30 183	30 183	17 883	1 033	831	1 641	1 030	831	1 538
Never married	7 245	7 245	4 535	237	242	395	237	242	373
Now married, except separated	19 365	19 365	10 820	642	401	899	640	401	840
Separated	337	337	234	15	15	29	15	15	27
Widowed	707	707	480	36	32	72	36	32	69
Divorced	2 529	2 529	1 814	103	141	246	102	141	229
Females 15 years and over	34 452	34 452	21 811	1 313	1 060	2 118	1 311	1 060	2 021
Never married	6 424	6 424	4 187	213	203	359	213	203	350
Now married, except separated	19 377	19 377	10 843	646	407	905	644	407	847
Separated	545	545	421	22	39	92	22	39	87
Widowed	4 405	4 405	3 460	251	243	416	251	243	403
Divorced	3 701	3 701	2 900	181	168	346	181	168	334

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Owensboro, KY MSA	Owiesss County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Owiesss County			Owensboro city, Owiesss County		
		Total	Owensboro city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)
AGE									
All persons	3 619	3 619	3 445	744	934	561	744	934	561
Under 5 years	357	357	350	44	111	68	44	111	68
5 to 9 years	384	384	366	73	110	54	73	110	54
10 to 14 years	383	383	363	70	124	64	70	124	64
15 to 19 years	318	318	304	55	86	50	55	86	50
20 to 24 years	259	259	253	39	57	48	39	57	48
25 to 34 years	572	572	540	80	130	87	80	130	87
35 to 44 years	434	434	408	94	77	59	94	77	59
45 to 54 years	301	301	284	98	65	32	98	65	32
55 to 64 years	242	242	227	81	62	42	81	62	42
65 to 74 years	222	222	208	78	60	39	78	60	39
75 to 84 years	109	109	107	25	39	13	25	39	13
85 years and over	38	38	35	7	13	5	7	13	5
3 and 4 years	155	155	153	19	49	26	19	49	26
16 years and over	2 427	2 427	2 303	547	567	365	547	567	365
18 years and over	2 302	2 302	2 184	521	535	347	521	535	347
21 years and over	2 126	2 126	2 011	498	491	316	498	491	316
60 years and over	485	485	457	146	145	72	146	145	72
62 years and over	440	440	417	132	136	66	132	136	66
Median	26.8	26.8	26.6	36.1	23.2	24.8	36.1	23.2	24.8
Female									
All persons	1 924	1 924	1 846	387	550	317	387	550	317
Under 5 years	178	178	174	17	53	41	17	53	41
5 to 9 years	190	190	178	31	48	33	31	48	33
10 to 14 years	182	182	177	35	64	28	35	64	28
15 to 19 years	139	139	136	18	47	25	18	47	25
20 to 24 years	154	154	152	28	43	24	28	43	24
25 to 34 years	311	311	300	41	91	53	41	91	53
35 to 44 years	233	233	216	50	45	36	50	45	36
45 to 54 years	167	167	159	63	38	19	63	38	19
55 to 64 years	133	133	125	42	42	22	42	42	22
65 to 74 years	132	132	126	44	36	24	44	36	24
75 to 84 years	74	74	74	13	32	7	13	32	7
85 years and over	31	31	29	5	11	5	5	11	5
3 and 4 years	78	78	77	7	25	15	7	25	15
16 years and over	1 347	1 347	1 291	302	373	211	302	373	211
18 years and over	1 295	1 295	1 240	296	358	200	296	358	200
21 years and over	1 208	1 208	1 154	283	331	187	283	331	187
60 years and over	299	299	287	82	100	41	82	100	41
62 years and over	276	276	267	74	95	39	74	95	39
Median	29.2	29.2	29.0	39.1	27.3	26.4	39.1	27.3	26.4
Male									
All persons	1 695	1 695	1 599	357	384	244	357	384	244
Median age	24.5	24.5	24.1	31.8	16.2	23.6	31.8	16.2	23.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	3 619	3 619	3 445	744	934	561	744	934	561
In households	3 479	3 479	3 328	733	931	554	733	931	554
Householder	1 344	1 344	1 282	268	363	217	268	363	217
Family householder	918	918	874	208	244	155	208	244	155
Nonfamily householder	426	426	408	60	119	62	60	119	62
Living alone	387	387	370	57	108	58	57	108	58
Spouse	395	395	370	138	57	50	138	57	50
Child	1 419	1 419	1 370	277	413	242	277	413	242
Other relatives	216	216	208	40	70	33	40	70	33
Nonrelatives	105	105	98	10	28	12	10	28	12
Institutionalized persons	114	114	91	11	—	6	11	—	6
Other persons in group quarters	26	26	26	—	3	1	—	3	1
Persons per household	2.59	2.59	2.60	2.72	2.58	2.60	2.72	2.58	2.60
Persons per family	3.21	3.21	3.23	3.17	3.22	3.15	3.17	3.22	3.15
Persons 65 years and over	369	369	350	110	112	57	110	112	57
In households	344	344	325	99	112	52	99	112	52
Householder	260	260	247	70	89	37	70	89	37
Nonfamily householder	143	143	137	26	58	20	26	58	20
Living alone	138	138	132	25	55	20	25	55	20
Spouse	49	49	47	21	11	8	21	11	8
Other relatives	28	28	25	6	10	6	6	10	6
Nonrelatives	7	7	6	2	2	1	2	2	1
Institutionalized persons	25	25	25	11	—	5	11	—	5
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	918	918	874	208	244	155	208	244	155
With own children under 18 years	588	588	565	103	173	101	103	173	101
Number of own children under 18 years	1 142	1 142	1 101	199	343	193	199	343	193
Married-couple families	421	421	394	139	60	57	139	60	57
With own children under 18 years	225	225	213	62	29	27	62	29	27
Number of own children under 18 years	440	440	420	112	69	50	112	69	50
Female householder, no husband present	451	451	439	60	177	87	60	177	87
With own children under 18 years	340	340	330	37	141	68	37	141	68
Number of own children under 18 years	671	671	651	79	270	134	79	270	134
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 121	1 121	1 049	253	204	160	253	204	160
Never married	471	471	439	77	88	70	77	88	70
Now married, except separated	453	453	422	140	64	61	140	64	61
Separated	36	36	35	5	10	5	5	10	5
Widowed	40	40	38	12	11	10	12	11	10
Divorced	121	121	115	19	31	14	19	31	14
Females 15 years and over	1 374	1 374	1 317	304	385	215	304	385	215
Never married	498	498	485	75	174	85	75	174	85
Now married, except separated	418	418	393	141	66	53	141	66	53
Separated	57	57	57	13	15	11	13	15	11
Widowed	208	208	202	44	78	29	44	78	29
Divorced	193	193	180	31	52	37	31	52	37

Table 4. **General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]



Table 5. **General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

**Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 7. **General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]



Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Owensboro, KY MSA				Owensboro city		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Owens County									
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Total	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13		
RACE															
All persons															
White	87 189	53 549	3 762	3 333	5 517	5 660	4 339	4 043	5 226	3 099	2 400	3 489	4 512		
Black	83 168	49 802	3 009	2 379	4 929	5 332	4 296	3 917	5 080	3 057	2 364	3 416	4 348		
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3 619	3 445	744	934	561	284	31	100	101	31	32	62	141		
American Indian	101	72	3	8	5	3	3	9	11	2	1	3	9		
Eskimo	100	71	3	8	5	3	3	9	10	2	1	3	9		
Aleut	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—		
Asian or Pacific Islander	229	172	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Asian	224	169	3	5	16	31	7	12	28	7	1	3	13		
Chinese	224	169	3	5	15	31	7	11	27	7	1	3	13		
Filipino	37	11	1	5	5	8	1	—	9	—	—	—	—		
Japanese	25	16	1	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Asian Indian	21	19	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	1		
Asian Indian	80	57	—	—	—	17	3	6	7	6	—	1	5		
Korean	37	20	—	—	1	2	1	—	5	—	—	—	2		
Vietnamese	37	20	—	—	2	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—		
Cambodian	14	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other Asian	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—		
Pacific Islander	9	8	—	—	3	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—		
Hawaiian	5	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—		
Samoan	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—		
Guamanian	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other Pacific Islander	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other race	72	58	3	7	6	10	2	5	6	2	2	5	1		
HISPANIC ORIGIN															
All persons															
Hispanic origin (of any race)	87 189	53 549	3 762	3 333	5 517	5 660	4 339	4 043	5 226	3 099	2 400	3 489	4 512		
Mexican	312	211	3	13	30	12	19	20	24	14	12	6	8		
Mexican	120	83	1	8	5	4	8	11	13	3	3	1	2		
Puerto Rican	39	33	5	5	—	2	—	2	—	10	1	1	3		
Cuban	8	6	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other Hispanic	145	89	1	—	24	5	11	7	10	1	7	3	3		
Not of Hispanic origin	86 877	53 338	3 759	3 320	5 487	5 648	4 320	4 023	5 202	3 085	2 388	3 483	4 504		
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN															
All persons															
White	87 189	53 549	3 762	3 333	5 517	5 660	4 339	4 043	5 226	3 099	2 400	3 489	4 512		
Hispanic origin	83 168	49 802	3 009	2 379	4 929	5 332	4 296	3 917	5 080	3 057	2 364	3 416	4 348		
Not of Hispanic origin	251	170	2	8	25	8	18	14	20	13	10	2	6		
Black	82 917	49 632	3 007	2 371	4 904	5 324	4 278	3 903	5 060	3 044	2 354	3 414	4 342		
Hispanic origin	3 619	3 445	744	934	561	284	31	100	101	31	32	62	141		
Not of Hispanic origin	13	13	—	5	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—		
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3 606	3 432	744	929	561	282	31	96	100	31	32	62	140		
Hispanic origin	101	72	3	8	5	3	3	9	11	2	1	3	9		
Not of Hispanic origin	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Asian or Pacific Islander	97	68	3	8	5	3	3	9	11	2	1	3	9		
Hispanic origin	229	172	3	5	16	31	7	12	28	7	1	3	13		
Not of Hispanic origin	11	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other race	218	169	3	5	13	31	7	12	28	7	1	3	12		
Hispanic origin	72	58	3	7	6	10	2	5	6	2	2	5	1		
Not of Hispanic origin	33	21	1	7	2	2	1	2	3	1	2	4	1		
Not of Hispanic origin	39	37	2	7	4	8	1	3	3	1	—	1	—		

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Daviess County—Con.										Owensboro city, Daviess County									
		Tract 14	Tract 16	Tract 17.01	Tract 17.02	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)						
<b>RACE</b>																					
All persons		8 173	5 841	4 577	2 829	3 757	3 333	2 053	5 262	2 432	5 606	4 297	4 035	4 845	3 082						
White		8 101	5 805	4 418	2 781	3 004	2 379	1 853	4 675	2 292	5 278	4 254	3 909	4 723	3 046						
Black		50	12	145	12	744	924	181	561	122	284	31	100	81	31						
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		8	6	1	1	3	8	9	4	6	3	3	9	11	2						
Asian		8	6	1	1	3	8	9	4	6	3	3	9	10	2						
Chinese		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Filipino		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Japanese		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Asian Indian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Korean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Vietnamese		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Cambodian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Laotian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Thai		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Other Asian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Hawaiian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Samoan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Guamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Other Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Other race		3	1	3	3	3	7	3	6	3	10	2	5	6	2						
<b>HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>																					
All persons		8 173	5 841	4 577	2 829	3 757	3 333	2 053	5 262	2 432	5 606	4 297	4 035	4 845	3 082						
Hispanic origin (of any race)		19	12	14	6	3	13	28	30	20	12	19	20	16	14						
Mexican		12	6	6	—	1	4	10	5	10	4	8	11	11	3						
Puerto Rican		3	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	7	2	—	2	1	10						
Cuban		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Other Hispanic		4	5	7	6	1	—	17	24	3	5	11	7	4	1						
Not of Hispanic origin		8 154	5 829	4 563	2 823	3 754	3 320	2 025	5 232	2 412	5 594	4 278	4 015	4 829	3 068						
<b>RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>																					
All persons		8 173	5 841	4 577	2 829	3 757	3 333	2 053	5 262	2 432	5 606	4 297	4 035	4 845	3 082						
White		8 101	5 805	4 418	2 781	3 004	2 379	1 853	4 675	2 292	5 278	4 254	3 909	4 723	3 046						
Hispanic origin		17	10	11	6	2	8	22	25	19	8	18	14	12	13						
Not of Hispanic origin		8 084	5 795	4 407	2 775	3 002	2 371	1 831	4 650	2 273	5 270	4 236	3 895	4 711	3 033						
Black		50	12	145	12	744	924	181	561	122	284	31	100	81	31						
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	2	—	4	1	—						
Not of Hispanic origin		50	12	145	12	744	929	181	561	122	282	31	96	80	31						
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		8	6	1	1	3	8	9	4	6	3	3	9	11	2						
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Not of Hispanic origin		8	6	1	1	3	8	9	4	6	3	3	9	11	2						
Asian or Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Not of Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Other race		3	1	3	3	3	7	3	6	3	10	2	5	6	2						
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Not of Hispanic origin		3	1	3	3	3	7	3	6	3	10	2	5	6	2						
Other race		1	—	—	—	2	7	—	4	3	8	1	3	3	1						
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Not of Hispanic origin		2	—	—	—	2	7	—	4	3	8	1	3	3	1						

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Owensboro city, Daviess County—Con.														Remainder of Daviess County			
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17.01 (pt.)	Tract 17.02 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)			
RACE																	
All persons																	
White	2 400	3 468	2 749	—	—	109	4 041	2 080	5	—	255	54	42	8			
Black	2 364	3 395	2 599	—	—	104	3 887	2 040	5	—	254	54	42	8			
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	32	62	128	—	—	—	144	10	—	—	—	—	—	—			
American Indian	1	3	9	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—			
Eskimo	1	3	9	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—			
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	3	12	—	—	5	10	26	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Asian	1	3	12	—	—	5	10	26	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Chinese	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Filipino	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Japanese	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Asian Indian	—	1	5	—	—	5	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Korean	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Vietnamese	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Other race	2	5	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—			
HISPANIC ORIGIN																	
All persons																	
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2 400	3 468	2 749	—	—	109	4 041	2 080	5	—	255	54	42	8			
Mexican	12	6	6	—	—	—	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Puerto Rican	3	1	2	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Cuban	1	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Other Hispanic	7	3	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Not of Hispanic origin	2 388	3 462	2 743	—	—	109	4 030	2 079	5	—	255	54	42	8			
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN																	
All persons																	
White	2 400	3 468	2 749	—	—	109	4 041	2 080	5	—	255	54	42	8			
Hispanic origin	2 364	3 395	2 599	—	—	104	3 887	2 040	5	—	254	54	42	8			
Not of Hispanic origin	10	2	5	—	—	—	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Black	2 354	3 393	2 594	—	—	104	3 876	2 039	5	—	254	54	42	8			
Hispanic origin	32	62	128	—	—	—	144	10	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	32	62	127	—	—	—	144	10	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Hispanic origin	1	3	9	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	3	12	—	—	5	10	26	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Not of Hispanic origin	1	3	12	—	—	5	10	26	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Other race	2	5	1	—	—	—	10	26	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Hispanic origin	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Not of Hispanic origin	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—			



Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Remainder of Daviess County—Con.												
RACE		Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 14.99	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17.01 (pt.)	Tract 17.02 (pt.)	Tract 17.03	Tract 18
All persons		381	17	—	21	1 763	8 173	—	6 348	5 732	536	749	4 000	5 556
White		357	11	—	21	1 749	8 101	—	6 317	5 701	531	741	3 959	5 515
Black		20	—	—	—	13	50	—	15	12	1	2	34	27
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		—	—	—	—	—	8	—	6	6	1	—	4	3
American Indian		—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	1	—	4	3
Eskimo		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		4	6	—	—	1	11	—	10	12	—	6	2	5
Asian		4	6	—	—	1	11	—	9	11	—	6	2	5
Chinese		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Filipino		—	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	—	1	—	—
Japanese		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean		4	6	—	—	—	5	—	2	6	—	5	2	1
Vietnamese		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	4
Cambodian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	3	—	—	6
Other race		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons		381	17	—	21	1 763	8 173	—	6 348	5 732	536	749	4 000	5 556
Hispanic origin (of any race)		8	—	—	—	2	19	—	28	12	3	5	7	17
Mexican		2	—	—	—	—	12	—	9	6	—	—	5	3
Puerto Rican		—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Cuban		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic		6	—	—	—	2	4	—	16	5	3	5	1	14
Not of Hispanic origin		373	17	—	21	1 761	8 154	—	6 320	5 720	533	744	3 993	5 539
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons		381	17	—	21	1 763	8 173	—	6 348	5 732	536	749	4 000	5 556
White		357	11	—	21	1 749	8 101	—	6 317	5 701	531	741	3 959	5 515
Hispanic origin		8	—	—	—	1	17	—	23	10	—	5	6	11
Not of Hispanic origin		349	11	—	21	1 748	8 084	—	6 294	5 691	531	736	3 953	5 504
Black		20	—	—	—	13	50	—	15	12	1	2	34	27
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		20	—	—	—	13	50	—	15	12	1	2	34	27
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		—	—	—	—	—	8	—	6	6	1	—	4	3
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	8	—	6	6	1	—	4	3
Asian or Pacific Islander		4	6	—	—	1	11	—	10	12	—	6	2	5
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		4	6	—	—	1	10	—	5	11	—	6	2	5
Other race		—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	1	6
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

**Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Daviess County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Daviess County						
	Owensboro, KY MSA	Total *	Owensboro city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9
<b>All housing units</b> .....	<b>35 041</b>	<b>35 041</b>	<b>23 074</b>	<b>1 395</b>	<b>1 552</b>	<b>2 449</b>	<b>2 286</b>	<b>2 239</b>	<b>2 027</b>	<b>2 257</b>
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>										
Occupied housing units .....	33 036	33 036	21 672	1 329	1 396	2 211	2 212	2 140	1 874	2 141
Owner-occupied housing units .....	22 744	22 744	13 015	922	551	1 174	1 479	1 406	1 114	1 259
Percent of occupied housing units .....	68.8	68.8	60.1	69.4	39.5	53.1	66.9	65.7	59.4	58.8
White .....	22 178	22 178	12 516	738	456	1 096	1 443	1 401	1 098	1 249
Black .....	496	496	452	181	93	73	30	3	11	3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	25	25	14	1	1	3	1	—	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	37	37	27	1	1	2	5	1	2	6
Other race .....	8	8	6	1	—	—	—	1	2	—
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	52	52	33	3	1	3	3	4	5	2
White, not of Hispanic origin .....	22 139	22 139	12 491	736	455	1 094	1 441	1 398	1 095	1 247
Renter-occupied housing units .....	10 292	10 292	8 657	407	845	1 037	733	734	760	882
White .....	9 402	9 402	7 787	320	572	890	665	711	731	838
Black .....	848	848	830	87	270	144	63	19	28	35
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	18	18	17	—	2	—	2	1	1	4
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	20	20	20	—	—	3	2	3	—	5
Other race .....	4	4	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	41	41	35	—	2	5	2	4	3	6
White, not of Hispanic origin .....	9 369	9 369	7 759	320	572	886	664	707	729	833
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>										
Vacant housing units .....	2 005	2 005	1 402	66	156	238	74	99	153	116
For sale only .....	388	388	254	17	20	43	13	21	14	23
For rent .....	710	710	592	22	70	105	27	27	91	33
Rented or sold, not occupied .....	292	292	196	—	22	12	16	29	12	34
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use .....	90	90	42	1	2	—	6	7	1	6
For migrant workers .....	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant .....	524	524	317	26	42	78	12	15	35	20
Boarded up .....	26	26	14	2	3	2	1	—	2	2
<b>ROOMS</b>										
1 room .....	165	165	146	1	8	8	4	11	15	7
2 rooms .....	933	933	848	30	91	85	25	178	167	54
3 rooms .....	3 527	3 527	3 120	102	333	355	281	313	270	286
4 rooms .....	6 669	6 669	4 612	236	474	874	381	200	380	490
5 rooms .....	9 936	9 936	6 262	682	365	584	584	343	547	679
6 rooms .....	6 732	6 732	4 015	240	182	326	452	403	341	383
7 rooms .....	3 550	3 550	2 074	74	65	120	286	338	158	171
8 or more rooms .....	3 529	3 529	1 997	30	34	97	273	453	149	187
Median, all housing units .....	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.2	4.4	5.3	5.7	4.8	4.9
Mean, all housing units .....	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.3	4.6	5.4	5.7	4.9	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.0	4.2	4.4	5.3	5.7	4.9	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.2	5.0	4.9	6.0	6.6	5.4	5.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.4	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.1	3.6	3.9
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>										
1, detached .....	25 211	25 211	15 681	1 164	884	1 671	1 655	1 560	1 379	1 343
1, attached .....	361	361	298	3	32	28	12	14	30	37
2 .....	1 518	1 518	1 417	13	171	93	150	53	95	25
3 or 4 .....	1 927	1 927	1 803	17	61	349	191	124	153	262
5 to 9 .....	1 406	1 406	1 320	82	186	79	167	90	102	232
10 to 19 .....	1 255	1 255	1 184	68	71	126	79	69	110	197
20 to 49 .....	381	381	378	—	2	—	—	27	24	123
50 or more .....	587	587	587	—	105	—	—	286	105	—
Mobile home or trailer .....	2 152	2 152	244	33	29	86	26	—	3	21
Other .....	243	243	162	15	11	17	6	16	26	17
Occupied housing units .....	33 036	33 036	21 672	1 329	1 396	2 211	2 212	2 140	1 874	2 141
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>										
1 person .....	8 180	8 180	6 525	272	504	658	538	960	719	641
2 persons .....	10 410	10 410	6 888	421	387	700	742	663	602	753
3 persons .....	6 057	6 057	3 748	284	236	427	426	231	261	361
4 persons .....	5 276	5 276	2 905	219	153	235	333	180	200	251
5 persons .....	2 150	2 150	1 121	86	71	120	126	81	59	96
6 or more persons .....	963	963	485	47	45	71	47	25	33	39
Median, occupied housing units .....	2.30	2.30	2.13	2.43	2.00	2.14	2.27	1.67	1.86	2.07
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	2.42	2.42	2.27	2.44	1.99	2.00	2.41	2.00	2.06	2.29
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	1.94	1.94	1.82	2.42	2.01	2.38	1.88	1.50	1.50	1.68
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>										
1.00 or less .....	32 196	32 196	21 159	1 285	1 328	2 116	2 163	2 130	1 847	2 112
1.01 to 1.50 .....	674	674	391	41	53	77	38	9	18	23
1.51 or more .....	166	166	122	3	15	18	11	1	9	6
Mean .....	.48	.48	.47	.54	.53	.52	.46	.35	.43	.45
<b>VALUE</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	18 204	18 204	11 888	861	480	1 037	1 371	1 285	1 002	1 113
Less than \$20,000 .....	1 131	1 131	841	71	175	290	34	4	35	38
\$20,000 to \$39,999 .....	5 149	5 149	3 655	633	263	583	193	131	470	213
\$40,000 to \$59,999 .....	6 057	6 057	4 017	150	36	136	450	384	322	620
\$60,000 to \$79,999 .....	3 162	3 162	1 879	6	4	21	516	304	91	155
\$80,000 to \$99,999 .....	1 245	1 245	615	1	1	—	108	152	39	41
\$100,000 to \$149,999 .....	897	897	535	—	1	2	44	167	33	24
\$150,000 to \$199,999 .....	311	311	199	—	—	2	13	78	10	8
\$200,000 to \$249,999 .....	116	116	76	—	—	—	4	36	—	10
\$250,000 to \$299,999 .....	69	69	41	—	—	—	6	12	1	2
\$300,000 or more .....	67	67	30	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	48 000	48 000	46 100	33 200	24 600	27 400	60 300	67 400	39 900	48 500
Mean (dollars) .....	57 100	57 100	54 600	33 100	25 400	30 100	63 400	85 700	47 200	53 500
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	9 880	9 880	8 561	402	838	1 009	726	726	752	873
Median contract rent (dollars) .....	228	228	229	159	152	165	249	211	223	267
Mean contract rent (dollars) .....	232	232	231	176	156	163	251	223	255	264
With meals included in rent .....	84	84	81	2	—	—	—	1	62	2
Mean contract rent (dollars) .....	558	558	570	169	—	—	—	113	659	313
No meals included in rent .....	9 294	9 294	8 189	380	811	955	700	701	667	847
No cash rent .....	502	502	291	20	27	54	26	24	23	24

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Daviess County—Con.								Owensboro city, Daviess County	
	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 16	Tract 17.01	Tract 17.02	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 336	859	1 428	1 650	2 898	2 046	1 820	1 037	1 392	1 552
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>										
Occupied housing units.....	1 276	836	1 387	1 560	2 789	1 952	1 767	1 011	1 326	1 396
Owner-occupied housing units.....	902	654	1 070	950	2 397	1 747	885	835	922	551
Percent of occupied housing units.....	70.7	78.2	77.1	60.9	85.9	89.5	50.1	82.6	69.5	39.5
White.....	899	653	1 062	934	2 383	1 731	869	827	738	456
Black.....	1	—	5	15	8	—	15	1	181	93
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	—	1	1	3	2	—	—	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	—	1	—	2	5	1	7	1	1
Other race.....	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	2	2	2	—	5	3	2	4	3	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	897	652	1 061	934	2 380	1 730	867	823	736	455
Renter-occupied housing units.....	374	182	317	610	392	205	882	176	404	845
White.....	363	177	304	572	390	205	842	169	317	572
Black.....	9	4	13	35	2	—	37	4	87	270
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	—
Other race.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	2	—	—	1	2	—	3	—	—	2
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	362	177	304	571	388	205	840	169	317	572
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>										
Vacant housing units.....	60	23	41	90	109	94	53	26	66	156
For sale only.....	15	2	17	18	39	17	16	6	17	20
For rent.....	25	13	3	33	21	23	21	2	22	70
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	7	8	6	15	17	15	8	11	—	22
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	4	—	2	6	13	13	2	3	1	2
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	9	—	13	17	19	26	6	4	26	42
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	2	3
<b>ROOMS</b>										
1 room.....	4	—	1	2	4	6	4	1	1	8
2 rooms.....	45	9	5	23	24	12	48	1	30	91
3 rooms.....	104	41	79	123	118	57	308	54	101	333
4 rooms.....	234	97	104	484	408	370	341	91	235	474
5 rooms.....	483	80	438	516	878	653	669	229	682	365
6 rooms.....	315	244	435	268	744	436	291	179	239	182
7 rooms.....	103	207	241	119	381	246	96	152	74	65
8 or more rooms.....	48	181	125	115	341	266	63	330	30	34
Median, all housing units.....	5.1	6.3	5.7	4.9	5.5	5.4	4.8	6.3	5.0	4.2
Median, all housing units.....	5.1	6.3	5.8	5.1	5.7	5.7	4.8	6.6	5.0	4.3
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.1	6.4	5.7	4.9	5.5	5.4	4.8	6.3	5.0	4.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.4	6.7	6.0	5.4	5.7	5.5	5.3	6.8	5.2	5.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.0	4.1	4.6	4.1	4.4	4.8	3.9	4.0	4.4	3.8
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>										
1, detached.....	1 006	685	1 236	1 104	2 319	1 707	1 126	853	1 162	884
1, attached.....	56	3	8	8	20	11	26	26	3	32
2.....	4	24	47	205	66	2	250	22	13	171
3 or 4.....	90	23	25	159	49	5	35	82	17	61
5 to 9.....	30	43	98	50	5	10	77	29	82	186
10 to 19.....	103	12	6	—	55	12	188	17	68	71
20 to 49.....	36	64	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	2
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	91	—	—	105
Mobile home or trailer.....	6	—	1	113	369	284	16	6	33	29
Other.....	5	5	7	11	15	15	7	2	14	11
Occupied housing units.....	1 276	836	1 387	1 560	2 789	1 952	1 767	1 011	1 326	1 396
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>										
1 person.....	336	176	314	277	407	309	460	132	271	504
2 persons.....	419	324	516	429	871	555	484	374	419	387
3 persons.....	256	146	242	359	561	389	348	199	284	236
4 persons.....	197	127	202	308	609	397	330	209	219	153
5 persons.....	48	45	80	138	246	204	107	72	86	71
6 or more persons.....	20	18	33	49	95	98	38	25	47	45
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.22	2.25	2.24	2.71	2.71	2.79	2.38	2.50	2.44	2.00
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.28	2.42	2.25	2.92	2.75	2.80	2.78	2.64	2.44	1.99
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.02	1.50	2.15	2.41	2.44	2.64	1.98	2.10	2.43	2.01
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>										
1.00 or less.....	1 262	835	1 373	1 508	2 729	1 887	1 718	1 002	1 282	1 328
1.01 to 1.50.....	12	1	13	39	52	56	37	7	41	53
1.51 or more.....	2	—	1	13	8	9	12	2	3	15
Mean.....	.48	.40	.44	.56	.50	.52	.54	.42	.54	.53
<b>VALUE</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	839	623	1 005	725	1 858	1 113	811	772	861	480
Less than \$20,000.....	9	—	2	47	15	80	6	1	71	175
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	323	2	138	237	280	237	229	18	633	263
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	454	68	616	286	589	441	433	119	150	36
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	32	246	217	94	553	172	84	211	6	4
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	1	166	15	18	263	73	32	109	1	1
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	2	129	16	24	108	56	18	140	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	10	6	1	14	29	33	3	96	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	5	5	—	4	10	11	1	23	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	1	1	—	1	6	7	—	27	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	2	—	—	—	5	3	5	28	—	—
Median (dollars).....	42 200	79 700	52 300	45 200	61 600	49 300	46 000	86 900	33 200	24 600
Mean (dollars).....	46 400	86 700	53 500	50 700	66 900	59 600	52 400	114 400	33 100	25 400
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	371	182	314	566	360	154	864	174	400	838
Median contract rent (dollars).....	250	330	244	269	287	211	279	286	158	152
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	260	337	270	259	291	219	294	308	175	156
With meals included in rent.....	1	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	169	—
Median contract rent (dollars).....	187	—	—	—	—	213	219	287	378	811
No meals included in rent.....	357	171	297	536	335	123	850	169	378	811
No cash rent.....	13	11	17	30	25	28	12	4	20	27



Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Owensboro city, Daviess County—Con.								
	Tract 3	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 015	2 340	1 160	2 266	2 224	2 022	2 098	1 330	859
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>									
Occupied housing units.....	860	2 109	1 041	2 194	2 125	1 870	1 989	1 272	836
Owner-occupied housing units.....	265	1 098	565	1 465	1 397	1 111	1 194	898	654
Percent of occupied housing units.....	30.8	52.1	54.3	66.8	65.7	59.4	60.0	70.6	78.2
White.....	256	1 021	547	1 429	1 392	1 095	1 185	896	653
Black.....	6	73	16	30	3	11	3	1	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	2	2	2	1	—	1	1	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	2	—	5	1	2	5	—	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	3	2	3	4	5	2	2	2
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	255	1 019	545	1 427	1 389	1 092	1 183	894	652
Renter-occupied housing units.....	595	1 011	476	729	728	759	795	374	182
White.....	529	864	443	661	705	730	758	363	177
Black.....	64	144	30	63	19	28	28	9	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	2	—	2	2	1	1	4	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	3	1	2	3	—	5	—	1
Other race.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	7	5	3	2	4	3	4	2	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	522	860	440	660	701	728	755	362	177
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>									
Vacant housing units.....	155	231	119	72	99	152	109	58	23
For sale only.....	20	43	18	12	21	14	23	13	2
For rent.....	92	103	40	27	27	91	33	25	13
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	13	11	17	16	29	12	31	7	8
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	5	—	2	6	7	1	6	4	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	25	74	42	11	15	34	16	9	—
Boarded up.....	1	2	2	1	—	2	1	—	—
<b>ROOMS</b>									
1 room.....	71	8	9	4	11	15	7	4	—
2 rooms.....	73	85	32	25	178	167	47	45	9
3 rooms.....	308	349	226	281	313	269	266	104	41
4 rooms.....	180	845	301	375	197	380	447	234	97
5 rooms.....	140	554	253	579	341	547	647	483	80
6 rooms.....	102	310	155	450	397	338	342	315	244
7 rooms.....	52	102	85	284	335	158	166	103	207
8 or more rooms.....	89	87	99	268	452	148	176	42	181
Median, all housing units.....	3.8	4.4	4.5	5.3	5.7	4.8	4.9	5.1	6.3
Mean, all housing units.....	4.3	4.6	4.9	5.4	5.7	4.9	5.1	5.1	6.3
Median, occupied housing units.....	3.8	4.4	4.6	5.3	5.7	4.9	5.0	5.1	6.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.8	4.9	5.3	6.0	6.6	5.4	5.5	5.4	6.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.2	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.1	3.6	3.9	4.0	4.1
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>									
1, detached.....	379	1 575	781	1 635	1 545	1 374	1 279	1 000	685
1, attached.....	15	27	9	12	14	30	24	56	3
2.....	191	93	95	150	53	95	19	4	24
3 or 4.....	231	346	62	191	124	153	247	90	23
5 to 9.....	55	79	61	167	90	102	172	30	43
10 to 19.....	59	126	82	79	69	110	195	103	12
20 to 49.....	62	—	39	—	27	24	120	36	64
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	286	105	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	2	78	22	26	—	3	16	6	5
Other.....	21	16	9	6	16	26	16	5	—
Occupied housing units.....	860	2 109	1 041	2 194	2 125	1 870	1 989	1 272	836
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>									
1 person.....	408	630	377	534	959	718	605	336	176
2 persons.....	248	665	301	738	657	600	702	418	324
3 persons.....	90	407	160	421	226	260	329	256	146
4 persons.....	69	227	121	331	179	200	226	196	127
5 persons.....	29	115	57	125	79	59	92	47	45
6 or more persons.....	16	65	25	45	25	33	35	19	18
Median, occupied housing units.....	1.59	2.14	1.98	2.26	1.66	1.86	2.05	2.22	2.25
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	1.82	1.99	2.00	2.41	1.99	2.06	2.29	2.28	2.42
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.50	2.39	1.95	1.88	1.50	1.50	1.63	2.02	1.50
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>									
1.00 or less.....	812	2 017	1 004	2 145	2 115	1 843	1 963	1 258	835
1.01 to 1.50.....	18	74	29	38	9	18	20	12	1
1.51 or more.....	30	18	8	11	1	9	6	2	—
Mean.....	.46	.52	.47	.46	.35	.43	.45	.48	.40
<b>VALUE</b>									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	208	973	506	1 359	1 276	1 000	1 057	836	623
Less than \$20,000.....	68	285	95	34	4	35	38	9	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	88	545	285	192	130	469	199	323	2
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	30	123	102	446	381	321	587	454	68
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	17	15	18	513	301	91	155	32	246
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	1	—	3	108	150	39	39	1	166
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	4	—	2	42	167	33	23	2	129
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	2	—	13	78	10	6	10	6
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	1	1	3	36	1	8	4	5
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	4	17	—	2	1	1
\$300,000 or more.....	—	2	—	4	12	1	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	26 600	26 900	31 400	60 200	67 500	39 900	48 600	42 200	79 700
Mean (dollars).....	32 200	29 500	32 700	62 900	85 900	47 200	52 700	45 400	86 700
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	590	984	473	723	720	751	786	371	182
Median contract rent (dollars).....	183	164	206	249	210	223	271	250	330
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	189	162	211	251	222	255	279	260	337
With meals included in rent.....	8	—	2	—	1	62	2	1	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	236	—	732	—	113	659	313	187	—
No meals included in rent.....	554	933	450	698	695	666	770	357	171
No cash rent.....	28	51	21	25	24	23	14	13	11

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Owensboro city, Daviess County—Con.						Remainder of Daviess County		
	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17.01 (pt.)	Tract 17.02 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 419	1 009	—	32	1 610	746	3	—	109
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 378	957	—	31	1 563	725	3	—	102
Percent of occupied housing units.....	77.2	53.2	—	100.0	46.0	78.9	—	—	74.5
White.....	1 056	493	—	30	704	565	—	—	75
Black.....	5	15	—	—	14	1	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	—	—	1	1	6	—	—	—
Other race.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
White, nat of Hispanic origin.....	1 055	493	—	30	702	564	—	—	75
Renter-occupied housing units.....	314	448	—	—	844	153	3	—	26
White.....	301	415	—	—	806	146	3	—	26
Black.....	13	30	—	—	37	4	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
White, nat of Hispanic origin.....	301	414	—	—	804	146	3	—	26
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>									
Vacant housing units.....	41	52	—	1	47	21	—	—	7
For sale only.....	17	14	—	1	13	6	—	—	—
For rent.....	3	25	—	—	19	2	—	—	2
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	6	6	—	—	8	10	—	—	1
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
For migrant workers.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	13	4	—	—	5	1	—	—	4
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>ROOMS</b>									
1 room.....	1	2	—	—	4	1	—	—	—
2 rooms.....	5	13	—	—	47	1	—	—	—
3 rooms.....	79	95	—	—	303	52	1	—	6
4 rooms.....	102	343	—	—	322	80	1	—	29
5 rooms.....	435	358	—	3	606	189	—	—	30
6 rooms.....	431	147	—	4	238	121	1	—	16
7 rooms.....	241	40	—	7	57	98	—	—	18
8 or more rooms.....	125	11	—	18	33	204	—	—	10
Median, all housing units.....	5.7	4.6	—	7.7	4.7	5.9	4.0	—	5.1
Median, all housing units.....	5.8	4.7	—	7.8	4.6	6.3	4.3	—	5.4
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.7	4.7	—	7.8	4.7	5.9	4.0	—	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.0	5.2	—	7.8	5.2	6.5	—	—	5.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.6	4.0	—	—	3.9	3.9	4.0	—	4.5
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>									
1, detached.....	1 227	607	—	32	936	580	2	—	96
1, attached.....	8	5	—	—	24	26	—	—	1
2.....	47	201	—	—	250	11	—	—	—
3 or 4.....	25	116	—	—	35	82	—	—	3
5 to 9.....	98	50	—	—	76	29	—	—	—
10 to 19.....	6	—	—	—	188	16	—	—	—
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	91	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	1	27	—	—	1	—	—	—	8
Other.....	7	3	—	—	5	2	1	—	1
Occupied housing units.....	1 378	957	—	31	1 563	725	3	—	102
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>									
1 person.....	311	180	—	1	426	89	1	—	28
2 persons.....	512	261	—	5	400	251	2	—	35
3 persons.....	242	216	—	11	314	150	—	—	20
4 persons.....	201	196	—	7	293	160	—	—	8
5 persons.....	80	79	—	5	95	57	—	—	5
6 or more persons.....	32	25	—	2	35	18	—	—	6
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.24	2.67	—	3.36	2.39	2.65	1.75	—	2.16
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.25	3.03	—	3.36	2.94	2.87	—	—	2.12
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.15	2.35	—	—	1.94	2.08	1.75	—	2.28
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>									
1.00 or less.....	1 364	927	—	31	1 517	718	3	—	99
1.01 to 1.50.....	13	24	—	—	36	5	—	—	3
1.51 or more.....	1	6	—	—	10	2	—	—	—
Mean.....	.44	.60	—	.45	.56	.45	.38	—	.47
<b>VALUE</b>									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	999	453	—	30	685	542	—	—	64
Less than \$20,000.....	2	24	—	—	—	1	—	—	5
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	136	161	—	—	211	18	—	—	38
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	613	213	—	—	402	91	—	—	13
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	216	53	—	—	48	164	—	—	6
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	15	2	—	2	11	76	—	—	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	16	—	—	16	12	88	—	—	2
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	1	—	—	12	1	60	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	52 300	43 600	—	144 200	44 800	79 500	—	—	35 000
Mean (dollars).....	53 600	43 300	—	144 700	47 500	104 200	—	—	39 400
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	311	443	—	—	837	152	2	—	25
Median contract rent (dollars).....	244	271	—	—	280	283	262	—	213
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	269	267	—	—	295	303	262	—	213
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	219	287	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	294	432	—	—	829	151	2	—	22
No cash rent.....	17	11	—	—	6	—	—	—	3

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Owens County—Con.							
	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)
<b>All housing units</b> .....	<b>20</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>641</b>
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>								
Occupied housing units.....	18	15	4	152	4	—	9	603
Owner-occupied housing units.....	14	9	3	65	4	—	6	441
Percent of occupied housing units.....	77.8	60.0	75.0	42.8	100.0	—	66.7	73.1
White.....	14	9	3	64	3	—	6	441
Black.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	14	9	3	64	3	—	6	441
Renter-occupied housing units.....	4	6	1	87	—	—	3	162
White.....	4	6	1	80	—	—	3	157
Black.....	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	5
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	4	6	1	78	—	—	3	157
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>								
Vacant housing units.....	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>38</b>
For sale only.....	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	4
For rent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	9
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	1	—	1	4	—	—	—	13
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
<b>ROOMS</b>								
1 room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 rooms.....	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	10
3 rooms.....	—	—	1	20	—	—	—	28
4 rooms.....	6	3	—	43	—	—	2	141
5 rooms.....	5	2	—	32	—	—	3	158
6 rooms.....	2	6	3	41	—	—	4	121
7 rooms.....	2	3	—	5	—	—	—	79
8 or more rooms.....	5	1	1	11	6	—	—	104
Median, all housing units.....	5.3	5.9	6.0	4.8	8.5+	—	5.3	5.4
Mean, all housing units.....	6.0	5.9	6.2	4.9	9.3	—	5.2	5.7
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.5	5.9	6.2	4.9	8.5+	—	5.3	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.5	6.2	6.3	5.9	8.5+	—	5.5	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.2	4.5	6.0	4.1	—	—	5.0	4.4
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>								
1, detached.....	20	15	5	64	6	—	9	497
1, attached.....	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
2.....	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	4
3 or 4.....	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	43
5 to 9.....	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	—
10 to 19.....	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	86
Other.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	8
Occupied housing units.....	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>603</b>
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>								
1 person.....	4	1	1	36	—	—	3	97
2 persons.....	4	6	2	51	1	—	4	168
3 persons.....	5	5	1	32	—	—	—	143
4 persons.....	2	1	—	25	1	—	1	112
5 persons.....	1	2	—	4	1	—	—	59
6 or more persons.....	2	—	—	4	1	—	1	24
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.70	2.60	2.00	2.28	4.50	—	1.88	2.76
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.83	3.00	1.75	2.30	4.50	—	1.83	2.81
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.00	2.17	3.00	2.27	—	—	2.00	2.61
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>								
1.00 or less.....	18	15	4	149	4	—	9	581
1.01 to 1.50.....	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	15
1.51 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Mean.....	.49	.47	.29	.50	.43	—	.45	.51
<b>VALUE</b>								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>272</b>
Less than \$20,000.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	1	1	1	14	—	—	2	76
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	4	3	1	33	—	—	3	73
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	41
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	16
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	24
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	14
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	4
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
\$300,000 or more.....	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	70 000	62 500	40 000	46 700	325 000	—	42 500	50 700
Mean (dollars).....	115 800	60 300	40 000	68 700	308 300	—	45 000	62 900
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>123</b>
Median contract rent (dollars).....	113	338	163	83	—	—	288	238
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	113	329	163	120	—	—	321	227
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	2	6	1	77	—	—	3	104
No cash rent.....	1	—	—	10	—	—	—	19



Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Remainder of Daviess County—Con.							
		Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 14.99	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17.01 (pt.)	Tract 17.02 (pt.)	Tract 17.03	Tract 18
All housing units.....		2 898	—	2 204	2 014	210	291	1 519	1 864
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units.....		2 789	—	2 067	1 921	204	286	1 406	1 781
Owner-occupied housing units.....		2 397	—	1 853	1 716	166	263	1 186	1 530
Percent of occupied housing units.....		85.9	—	89.6	89.3	81.4	92.0	84.4	85.9
White.....		2 383	—	1 847	1 701	165	262	1 168	1 521
Black.....		8	—	4	8	1	—	16	7
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....		3	—	1	2	—	—	2	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....		2	—	1	4	—	1	—	—
Other race.....		1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....		5	—	6	3	—	3	1	1
White, nat of Hispanic origin.....		2 380	—	1 842	1 700	165	259	1 167	1 520
Renter-occupied housing units.....		392	—	214	205	38	23	220	251
White.....		390	—	214	205	36	23	218	249
Black.....		2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....		—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....		2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....		388	—	214	205	36	23	218	248
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....		109	—	137	93	6	5	113	83
For sale only.....		39	—	23	16	3	—	20	26
For rent.....		21	—	21	23	2	—	28	13
Rented or sold, not occupied.....		17	—	26	15	—	1	22	2
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....		13	—	14	13	—	1	3	—
For migrant workers.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....		19	—	53	26	1	3	40	42
Boarded up.....		—	—	5	3	—	—	1	1
ROOMS									
1 room.....		4	—	6	6	—	—	1	2
2 rooms.....		24	—	13	12	1	—	6	12
3 rooms.....		118	—	93	57	5	2	46	30
4 rooms.....		408	—	470	370	19	11	290	264
5 rooms.....		878	—	678	650	63	40	467	668
6 rooms.....		744	—	429	432	53	58	361	446
7 rooms.....		381	—	250	239	39	54	173	233
8 or more rooms.....		341	—	265	248	30	126	175	209
Median, all housing units.....		5.5	—	5.3	5.4	5.8	7.1	5.4	5.4
Mean, all housing units.....		5.7	—	5.6	5.7	6.1	7.5	5.7	5.7
Median, occupied housing units.....		5.5	—	5.3	5.4	5.8	7.2	5.5	5.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....		5.7	—	5.4	5.5	5.9	7.4	5.6	5.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....		4.4	—	4.8	4.8	5.3	5.5	4.9	5.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....		2 319	—	1 524	1 675	190	273	1 218	1 617
1, attached.....		20	—	4	11	2	—	10	9
2.....		66	—	5	2	—	11	3	4
3 or 4.....		49	—	4	5	—	—	5	—
5 to 9.....		5	—	1	10	1	—	9	—
10 to 19.....		55	—	1	12	—	1	—	—
20 to 49.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....		369	—	653	284	15	6	263	219
Other.....		15	—	12	15	2	—	11	15
Occupied housing units.....		2 789	—	2 067	1 921	204	286	1 406	1 781
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....		407	—	273	308	34	43	189	230
2 persons.....		871	—	608	550	84	123	480	533
3 persons.....		561	—	423	378	34	49	306	352
4 persons.....		609	—	460	390	37	49	278	398
5 persons.....		246	—	204	199	12	15	115	166
6 or more persons.....		95	—	99	96	3	7	38	102
Median, occupied housing units.....		2.71	—	2.86	2.77	2.31	2.31	2.61	2.86
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....		2.75	—	2.88	2.78	2.25	2.32	2.61	2.85
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....		2.44	—	2.67	2.64	2.79	2.22	2.64	2.92
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....		2 729	—	1 983	1 856	201	284	1 380	1 722
1.01 to 1.50.....		52	—	73	56	1	2	24	54
1.51 or more.....		8	—	11	9	2	—	2	5
Mean.....		.50	—	.54	.52	.44	.35	.49	.53
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....		1 858	—	840	1 083	126	230	693	1 062
Less than \$20,000.....		15	—	50	80	6	—	57	54
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....		280	—	197	237	18	—	234	395
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....		589	—	259	441	31	28	222	340
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....		553	—	146	172	36	47	97	178
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....		263	—	102	71	21	33	49	71
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....		108	—	76	40	6	52	30	21
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....		29	—	5	21	2	36	1	2
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....		10	—	3	11	1	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....		6	—	2	7	—	11	—	1
\$300,000 or more.....		5	—	—	3	5	17	1	—
Median (dollars).....		61 600	—	52 600	48 700	63 300	107 000	43 300	43 100
Mean (dollars).....		66 900	—	59 600	57 300	79 100	138 700	49 600	48 700
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....		360	—	163	154	27	22	173	170
Median contract rent (dollars).....		287	—	198	211	263	365	213	208
Mean contract rent (dollars).....		291	—	205	219	258	345	216	216
With meals included in rent.....		—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....		—	—	—	213	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....		335	—	115	123	21	18	141	135
No cash rent.....		25	—	48	28	6	4	32	35

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Owensboro, KY MSA		Daviess County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Daviess County			Owensboro city, Daviess County		
	Owensboro, KY MSA	Total	Owensboro city		Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>31 580</b>	<b>31 580</b>	<b>20 303</b>		<b>1 058</b>	<b>1 028</b>	<b>1 986</b>	<b>1 055</b>	<b>1 028</b>	<b>1 885</b>
<b>TENURE</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units	22 178	22 178	12 516		738	456	1 096	738	456	1 021
Percent of occupied housing units	70.2	70.2	61.6		69.8	44.4	55.2	70.0	44.4	54.2
Renter-occupied housing units	9 402	9 402	7 787		320	572	890	317	572	864
Percent of occupied housing units	29.8	29.8	38.4		30.2	55.6	44.8	30.0	55.6	45.8
<b>ROOMS</b>										
1 room	127	127	113		-	6	8	-	6	8
2 rooms	758	758	689		26	65	65	26	65	65
3 rooms	2 908	2 908	2 555		74	223	238	75	223	232
4 rooms	5 650	5 650	5 825		174	300	300	173	300	300
5 rooms	9 074	9 074	8 603		538	236	495	538	236	466
6 rooms	6 307	6 307	6 669		167	123	280	166	123	264
7 rooms	3 381	3 381	3 950		53	50	102	53	50	86
8 or more rooms	3 375	3 375	1 899		24	25	84	24	25	76
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.2	5.2	5.0		5.0	4.2	4.3	5.0	4.2	4.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.6	5.6	5.6		5.1	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.0	4.0	3.8		4.4	3.6	4.0	4.4	3.6	4.0
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>										
1 detached	23 322	23 322	14 253		881	630	1 438	879	630	1 348
1 attached	289	289	234		2	12	18	2	12	17
2 detached	1 229	1 229	1 141		7	107	73	7	107	73
3 detached	1 610	1 610	1 502		12	33	232	12	33	229
4 detached	1 107	1 107	1 038		61	76	51	61	76	51
5 detached	1 039	1 039	976		60	39	92	60	39	92
6 detached	316	316	313		-	2	-	-	2	-
7 detached	516	516	516		-	99	-	-	99	-
8 detached	1 950	1 950	1 999		24	22	70	24	22	64
9 detached	202	202	131		11	8	12	10	8	11
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>										
1 person	7 760	7 760	6 126		214	395	596	213	395	569
2 persons	10 043	10 043	6 544		338	296	336	336	296	607
3 persons	5 763	5 763	3 471		227	156	373	227	156	353
4 persons	5 063	5 063	2 708		176	107	205	176	107	197
5 persons	2 052	2 052	1 030		70	48	112	70	48	107
6 or more persons	899	899	424		33	26	58	33	26	52
Median, occupied housing units	2.30	2.30	2.12		2.43	1.90	2.12	2.44	1.90	2.12
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.42	2.42	2.26		2.43	2.01	2.00	2.43	2.01	1.99
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.91	1.91	1.78		2.45	1.77	2.34	2.47	1.77	2.35
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>										
1.00 or less	30 834	30 834	19 882		1 027	987	1 906	1 024	987	1 808
1.01 to 1.50	602	602	321		28	34	65	28	34	62
1.51 or more	144	144	100		3	7	15	3	7	15
Mean	.48	.48	.46		.54	.51	.51	.54	.51	.51
<b>VALUE</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	17 706	17 706	11 438		694	394	968	694	394	905
Less than \$20,000	999	999	711		52	120	255	52	120	250
\$20,000 to \$39,999	4 944	4 944	3 459		528	238	555	528	238	519
\$40,000 to \$59,999	5 942	5 942	3 917		109	32	130	109	32	117
\$60,000 to \$79,999	3 142	3 142	1 866		5	3	21	5	3	15
\$80,000 to \$99,999	1 231	1 231	611		-	-	-	-	-	-
\$100,000 to \$149,999	893	893	533		-	1	2	-	1	-
\$150,000 to \$199,999	306	306	196		-	-	2	-	-	2
\$200,000 to \$249,999	68	68	76		-	-	1	-	-	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999	65	65	40		-	-	-	-	-	-
\$300,000 or more	48 400	48 400	46 700		-	-	2	-	-	2
Median (dollars)	57 700	57 700	55 400		33 000	25 800	27 700	33 000	25 800	27 300
Mean (dollars)	57 700	57 700	55 400		32 800	26 400	30 600	32 800	26 400	30 000
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	9 000	9 000	7 700		316	568	864	314	568	839
Median contract rent (dollars)	232	232	233		151	165	167	150	165	166
Mean contract rent (dollars)	237	237	237		174	170	174	173	170	166
With meals included in rent	82	82	79		1	-	-	1	-	-
Mean contract rent (dollars)	565	565	578		287	549	814	287	549	792
No meals included in rent	8 446	8 446	7 358		303	19	50	301	19	47
No cash rent	472	472	263		12	19	12	12	19	12

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Daviess County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Daviess County				Owensboro city, Daviess County			
	Owensboro, KY MSA	Total	Owensboro city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	
Occupied housing units-----	1 344	1 344	1 282	268	363	217	268	363	217	
TENURE										
Owner-occupied housing units-----	496	496	452	181	93	73	181	93	73	
Percent of occupied housing units-----	36.9	36.9	35.3	67.5	25.6	33.6	67.5	25.6	33.6	
Renter-occupied housing units-----	848	848	830	87	270	144	87	270	144	
Percent of occupied housing units-----	63.1	63.1	64.7	32.5	74.4	66.4	32.5	74.4	66.4	
ROOMS										
1 room-----	9	9	9	1	1	-	1	1	-	
2 rooms-----	45	45	45	4	22	9	4	22	9	
3 rooms-----	239	239	236	17	66	39	17	66	39	
4 rooms-----	381	381	368	41	120	85	41	120	85	
5 rooms-----	366	366	343	115	97	41	115	97	41	
6 rooms-----	196	196	182	65	43	29	65	43	29	
7 rooms-----	91	91	76	20	9	8	20	9	8	
8 or more rooms-----	27	27	23	5	5	6	5	5	6	
Median, occupied housing units-----	4.4	4.4	4.4	5.1	4.3	4.2	5.1	4.3	4.2	
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	4.9	5.1	5.4	4.9	5.1	
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.5	4.1	3.9	4.5	4.1	3.9	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached-----	705	705	662	225	170	101	225	170	101	
1, detached-----	26	26	26	1	15	4	1	15	4	
2-----	101	101	100	2	26	9	2	26	9	
3 or 4-----	141	141	134	3	17	61	3	17	61	
5 to 9-----	178	178	174	21	97	12	21	97	12	
10 to 19-----	120	120	120	8	28	21	8	28	21	
20 to 49-----	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	
50 or more-----	16	16	16	-	6	-	-	6	-	
Mobile home or trailer-----	19	19	12	4	2	4	4	2	4	
Other-----	14	14	14	4	2	4	4	2	4	
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person-----	387	387	370	57	108	58	57	108	58	
2 persons-----	346	346	328	82	91	57	82	91	57	
3 persons-----	277	277	263	57	80	53	57	80	53	
4 persons-----	193	193	182	43	44	29	43	44	29	
5 persons-----	81	81	80	15	21	15	15	21	15	
6 or more persons-----	60	60	59	14	19	12	14	19	12	
Median, occupied housing units-----	2.32	2.32	2.33	2.44	2.31	2.39	2.44	2.31	2.39	
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	2.36	2.36	2.37	2.48	1.79	2.02	2.48	1.79	2.02	
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.32	2.44	2.59	2.32	2.44	2.59	
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less-----	1 256	1 256	1 195	255	336	202	255	336	202	
1.01 to 1.50-----	68	68	67	13	19	12	13	19	12	
1.51 or more-----	20	20	20	-	8	3	-	8	3	
Mean-----	.57	.57	.58	.53	.59	.58	.53	.59	.58	
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	438	438	409	164	84	64	164	84	64	
Less than \$20,000-----	124	124	122	19	54	32	19	54	32	
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	191	191	185	102	24	26	102	24	26	
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	102	102	91	41	4	6	41	4	6	
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	12	12	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	8	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
\$300,000 or more-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Median (dollars)-----	32 200	32 200	31 000	34 200	14 800	20 000	34 200	14 800	20 000	
Mean (dollars)-----	32 400	32 400	30 800	34 200	20 700	22 700	34 200	20 700	22 700	
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	839	839	822	86	267	142	86	267	142	
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	179	179	178	192	108	146	192	108	146	
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	2	2	2	1	128	136	1	128	136	
With meals included in rent-----	269	269	269	50	-	-	50	-	-	
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	809	809	794	77	259	139	77	259	139	
No meals included in rent-----	28	28	26	8	8	3	8	8	3	
No cash rent-----										



Table 12. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**  
[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas.]

Table 13. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 14. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]



Table 15. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas.]

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Owensboro, KY MSA		Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Owens County										
	Owensboro city		Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13
	Total	Owensboro city											
ANCESTRY	87 189	53 549	3 757	3 282	5 499	5 650	4 352	4 049	5 210	3 091	2 391	3 502	4 506
	69 904	43 441	3 204	2 427	4 098	4 857	3 767	3 101	4 123	2 622	2 083	2 803	3 402
	47 337	29 459	2 378	1 799	2 794	3 337	2 458	2 173	2 830	1 764	1 344	1 589	2 210
	22 567	13 982	826	628	1 304	1 520	1 309	928	1 293	858	739	1 214	1 192
	17 285	10 108	553	855	1 401	793	585	948	1 087	469	308	699	1 104
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS	174 378	107 098	7 514	6 564	10 998	11 300	8 704	8 098	10 420	6 182	4 782	7 004	9 012
	7	7	—	—	—	9	23	10	7	—	7	18	—
	98	74	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
	56	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
	37	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	89	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	72	50	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	8	—	—
	1 757	1 215	120	53	105	120	45	22	148	101	79	85	41
	16 126	10 181	256	306	671	1 557	1 200	844	1 082	588	697	970	556
	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2 593	1 822	111	103	88	217	186	80	191	101	88	237	60
	208	101	5	11	22	—	—	—	18	—	—	6	—
	22 827	13 574	636	567	1 039	1 483	1 467	922	1 375	776	868	1 079	1 417
	57	57	—	—	18	9	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
	73	51	16	—	19	—	9	7	—	—	—	—	—
	19 927	11 784	805	502	1 234	1 467	1 074	866	815	643	530	801	1 177
	1 003	699	42	58	58	120	65	33	107	22	41	100	50
15	13	6	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	
185	165	—	25	49	32	7	—	15	5	7	17	—	
313	232	—	13	30	36	—	—	46	5	—	34	—	
34	19	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
25	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	
2 500	1 617	55	61	124	238	282	113	—	201	108	75	13	
1 872	1 285	46	34	41	92	219	241	—	200	63	79	54	
36	34	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	14	—	27	
15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
462	327	19	11	44	27	—	14	—	21	49	23	45	
113	68	—	—	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	
58	46	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	
10 685	6 257	817	361	531	259	263	414	621	621	710	210	203	
532	290	8	26	—	—	23	35	51	51	28	11	34	
14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
91 886	56 659	4 539	4 486	6 897	5 533	3 760	4 373	5 483	5 483	2 938	2 004	3 220	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Daviess County—Con.										Owensboro city, Daviess County									
	Tract 14	Tract 16	Tract 17.01	Tract 17.02	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)						
<b>ANCESTRY</b>																				
All persons	8 173	5 874	4 610	2 827	3 757	3 282	2 104	5 211	2 483	5 606	4 297	4 035	4 845	3 091						
Ancestry specified	6 496	4 611	3 798	2 412	3 204	2 427	1 687	3 862	2 139	4 813	3 767	3 087	3 820	2 622						
Single ancestry	4 281	3 051	2 739	1 543	3 378	1 799	1 181	2 632	1 468	3 301	2 458	2 173	2 566	1 764						
Multiple ancestry	2 215	1 560	1 059	869	826	628	506	1 230	671	1 512	1 309	914	1 254	858						
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	1 677	1 263	812	415	553	855	417	1 349	344	793	530	948	1 025	469						
<b>SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS</b>																				
Total ancestries reported	16 346	11 748	9 220	5 654	7 514	6 564	4 208	10 422	4 966	11 212	8 594	8 070	9 690	6 182						
Arab	—	—	—	5	—	—	7	—	—	—	23	10	—	7						
Austrian	—	2	—	20	—	—	25	—	—	9	—	—	—	—						
Belgian	—	6	13	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Canadian	—	2	7	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—						
Czech	—	74	74	81	120	53	58	89	88	120	45	8	—	—						
Danish	112	74	74	81	120	53	58	89	88	120	45	8	—	—						
Dutch	1 372	1 241	447	786	256	306	347	636	501	1 513	1 200	844	1 062	588						
English	—	—	—	—	111	103	136	88	45	217	186	80	175	101						
Finnish	—	128	112	153	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
French (except Basque)	205	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
French Canadian	26	30	27	6	5	11	6	22	—	—	—	—	18	—						
German	2 347	1 526	1 491	785	636	567	441	954	543	1 475	1 467	908	1 308	776						
Greek	—	—	10	—	16	—	12	19	—	9	—	—	—	—						
Hungarian	8	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Irish	1 935	1 490	1 031	612	805	502	534	1 163	638	1 467	1 074	852	762	643						
Italian	99	25	27	25	42	—	8	58	44	120	65	33	64	22						
Lithuanian	—	2	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—						
Norwegian	—	13	7	—	—	25	—	49	—	32	7	—	15	5						
Polish	22	26	64	12	—	13	16	30	—	36	—	—	46	—						
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Russian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Scotch-Irish	334	108	152	83	55	61	22	124	74	238	282	113	195	108						
Scottish	288	119	40	101	46	34	40	41	41	92	219	241	200	63						
Spanish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	14						
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Swedish	52	55	41	19	19	11	8	7	—	27	—	14	21	49						
Swiss	26	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	—	—	—	—						
Ukrainian	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
United States or American	713	849	719	247	817	361	283	483	6	259	263	414	527	710						
Welsh	82	19	—	30	8	26	7	—	39	—	23	35	51	28						
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—						
Yugoslavian	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Other ancestries	8 583	5 962	4 920	2 616	4 539	4 486	2 252	6 576	2 561	5 497	3 650	4 373	5 052	2 938						
<b>PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS</b>																				
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—						
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—						
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						



Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Owensboro city, Daviess County—Con.							Remainder of Daviess County					
	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17.01 (pt.)	Tract 17.02 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)
ANCESTRY													
All persons	2 391	3 468	2 749	—	142	3 989	2 099	—	—	288	44	55	14
Ancestry specified	2 083	2 769	1 916	—	118	3 300	1 827	—	—	236	44	—	14
Single ancestry	1 344	1 555	1 228	—	68	2 355	1 189	—	—	162	36	—	—
Multiple ancestry	739	1 214	688	—	50	945	638	—	—	74	8	—	14
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	308	699	833	—	24	689	272	—	—	52	—	55	—
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported	4 782	6 936	5 498	—	284	7 978	4 198	—	—	576	88	110	28
Arab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austrian	7	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian	9	—	—	—	—	13	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech	8	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danish	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch	79	85	11	—	—	68	65	—	—	16	—	—	—
English	697	936	308	—	65	352	570	—	—	35	44	—	—
Finnish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French (except Basque)	88	237	30	—	20	106	99	—	—	—	—	—	—
French Canadian	—	6	—	—	—	27	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
German	868	1 079	685	—	25	1 231	611	—	—	85	8	—	14
Greek	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hungarian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish	530	801	551	—	23	959	480	—	—	71	—	—	14
Italian	41	100	50	—	—	27	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwegian	7	17	—	—	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polish	—	—	22	—	—	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scotch-Irish	75	122	38	—	—	49	61	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scottish	79	38	27	—	18	40	66	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slovak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	23	45	14	—	—	41	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swiss	—	8	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ukrainian	9	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American	210	203	480	—	—	655	223	—	—	48	—	—	—
Welsh	11	26	16	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	2 004	3 186	3 244	—	127	4 284	1 890	—	—	321	36	110	—
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Remainder of Daviess County—Con.													
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 14.99	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17.01 (pt.)	Tract 17.02 (pt.)	Tract 17.03	Tract 18
ANCESTRY													
All persons	365	—	—	34	1 757	8 173	—	6 348	5 732	621	728	3 925	5 556
Ancestry specified	303	—	—	34	1 486	6 496	—	4 767	4 493	498	585	3 031	4 476
Single ancestry	264	—	—	34	982	4 281	—	3 278	2 983	384	354	1 978	3 142
Multiple ancestry	39	—	—	—	504	2 215	—	1 489	1 510	114	231	1 053	1 334
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	62	—	—	—	271	1 677	—	1 581	1 239	123	143	894	1 080
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported	730	—	—	68	3 514	16 346	—	12 696	11 464	1 242	1 456	7 850	11 112
Arab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austrian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	19	—
Belgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	8	—
Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Danish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	20	—
Dutch	—	—	—	—	30	112	—	88	74	6	16	103	97
English	20	—	—	34	248	1 372	—	1 266	1 176	95	216	554	885
Finnish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French (except Basque)	16	—	—	—	30	205	—	120	108	6	54	68	164
French Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	51	30	—	—	—	—
German	67	—	—	—	732	2 347	—	1 475	1 501	260	174	1 152	1 438
Greek	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hungarian	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	7	—	7	—	—
Irish	53	—	—	—	626	1 935	—	1 448	1 467	72	132	937	1 388
Italian	43	—	—	—	—	99	—	31	25	—	—	19	87
Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwegian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	7	—	—	—	—
Polish	—	—	—	—	12	22	—	16	26	—	—	—	5
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	7	—
Romanian	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scotch-Irish	6	—	—	—	16	334	—	110	108	103	22	55	129
Scottish	—	—	—	—	—	268	—	83	101	—	35	44	56
Slovak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	52	—	16	55	—	—	6	6
Swiss	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	12	—	—	7	—
Ukrainian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American	94	—	—	—	121	713	—	962	849	64	44	617	916
Welsh	—	—	—	—	18	82	—	77	19	—	—	40	6
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	431	—	—	34	1 637	8 583	—	6 886	5 835	636	726	4 136	5 856
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Owensboro, KY MSA	Owens County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Owens County							
		Total	Owensboro city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	
PLACE OF BIRTH											
All persons	87 189	87 189	53 549	3 757	3 282	5 499	5 650	4 352	4 049	5 210	
Native	86 837	86 837	53 290	3 751	3 282	5 492	5 605	4 327	4 049	5 190	
Foreign born	352	352	259	6	-	7	45	25	-	20	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH											
Linguistically isolated households	45	45	35	-	-	-	-	8	9	-	
Persons 5 years and over	80 809	80 809	49 707	3 470	2 972	5 004	5 298	4 140	3 800	4 874	
In linguistically isolated households	50	50	40	-	-	-	-	8	9	-	
Speak a language other than English	1 249	1 249	868	55	46	66	136	40	74	149	
Do not speak English "very well"	438	438	294	38	18	16	63	19	16	14	
Speak Spanish	573	573	394	9	31	30	64	8	45	94	
Do not speak English "very well"	214	214	129	4	8	10	35	-	7	14	
Linguistically isolated	21	21	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	44	44	39	6	-	7	-	8	-	-	
Do not speak English "very well"	17	17	17	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	
Linguistically isolated	8	8	8	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL											
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	21 955	21 955	12 850	826	795	1 269	1 390	793	768	1 125	
Preprimary school	1 573	1 573	924	46	36	120	104	32	73	79	
Public school	947	947	591	46	36	120	60	-	46	37	
Elementary or high school	15 903	15 903	8 855	668	717	995	1 019	503	490	776	
Public school	13 111	13 111	7 415	562	671	879	800	335	387	673	
College	4 479	4 479	3 071	112	42	154	267	258	205	270	
Public college	2 999	2 999	1 900	85	24	114	195	183	165	163	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT											
Persons 25 years and over	55 048	55 048	34 530	2 449	1 962	3 382	3 677	3 351	2 850	3 510	
Less than 9th grade	6 934	6 934	4 457	512	522	844	358	306	350	484	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	8 334	8 334	5 267	501	566	810	376	308	452	542	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	20 204	20 204	11 883	942	623	1 162	1 228	829	1 127	1 058	
Some college, no degree	9 349	9 349	6 039	323	162	393	777	712	378	755	
Associate degree	2 473	2 473	1 596	83	48	71	164	145	174	136	
Bachelor's degree	4 645	4 645	3 235	47	28	83	491	621	193	331	
Graduate or professional degree	3 109	3 109	2 053	41	13	19	283	430	176	204	
Percent high school graduate or higher	72.3	72.3	71.8	58.6	44.5	51.1	80.0	81.7	71.9	70.8	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.1	14.1	15.3	3.6	2.1	3.0	21.0	31.4	12.9	15.2	
FERTILITY											
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	399	399	433	547	502	801	185	135	502	296	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 588	1 588	1 472	1 855	1 879	1 964	1 615	1 160	1 447	1 178	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 051	2 051	1 996	2 443	2 493	2 054	2 184	1 781	1 527	1 827	
RESIDENCE IN 1985											
Persons 5 years and over	80 809	80 809	49 707	3 470	2 972	5 004	5 298	4 140	3 800	4 874	
Same house	46 143	46 143	25 710	2 208	1 376	2 609	2 971	2 549	1 989	2 425	
Different house in United States	34 490	34 490	23 856	1 262	1 596	2 378	2 327	1 579	1 788	2 438	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	17 572	17 572	13 865	905	1 186	1 362	1 446	781	1 106	1 231	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	7 356	7 356	3 175	111	114	291	369	271	337	359	
Different MSA/PMSA	4 631	4 631	3 448	62	188	418	224	298	151	452	
Not in an MSA/PMSA	4 931	4 931	3 368	184	108	307	288	229	194	396	
Abroad	176	176	141	-	-	17	-	12	23	11	
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE											
Urban population	60 580	60 580	53 549	3 757	3 282	5 438	5 630	4 352	4 049	5 194	
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	44 659	44 659	38 974	3 022	1 915	3 487	4 303	3 299	3 149	3 400	
Rural population	26 609	26 609	-	-	-	61	20	-	-	16	
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	11 341	11 341	-	-	-	61	-	-	-	16	
On farms	3 243	3 243	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
JOURNEY TO WORK											
Workers 16 years and over	38 652	38 652	23 314	1 484	955	1 774	2 592	1 796	1 746	2 587	
Car, truck, or van	36 139	36 139	21 826	1 444	834	1 637	2 456	1 711	1 631	2 498	
Drive alone	31 112	31 112	18 916	1 179	671	1 343	2 175	1 527	1 405	2 218	
Carpooled	5 027	5 027	2 910	265	163	294	281	184	226	280	
Public transportation (including taxicab)	153	153	113	5	33	16	-	-	-	8	
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	82	82	42	5	5	7	-	-	-	-	
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Walked	942	942	648	15	57	98	46	41	49	33	
Other means	331	331	219	10	19	23	24	4	22	-	
Worked at home	1 087	1 087	508	10	12	-	66	40	44	48	
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.10	1.06	1.06	1.08	1.07	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.3	17.3	14.7	17.0	13.6	12.7	15.6	13.2	13.5	15.0	
Departure time for work:											
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	2 394	2 394	1 303	131	61	141	114	42	90	129	
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	8 603	8 603	4 560	363	275	310	440	276	435	443	
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	11 932	11 932	7 132	294	279	417	781	673	568	937	
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	4 630	4 630	3 346	183	94	219	454	286	236	382	
All other times	10 006	10 006	6 465	503	234	687	737	479	373	648	
Worked in MSA of residence	33 706	33 706	20 714	1 301	847	1 626	2 257	1 555	1 562	2 261	
Owensboro city	26 817	26 817	18 233	1 120	764	1 398	1 965	1 458	1 361	1 852	
Whitesville city	173	173	23	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	
Remainder of Owens County	6 716	6 716	2 458	181	83	228	292	81	201	409	
Worked outside MSA of residence	4 946	4 946	2 600	183	108	148	335	241	184	326	
Evansville city, IN	512	512	331	61	20	-	17	11	-	54	
Remainder of Vanderburgh County, IN	33	33	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Newburgh town, IN	35	35	18	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	
Remainder of Warrick County, IN	324	324	183	8	-	18	15	-	9	48	
Henderson city	209	209	130	10	7	-	10	26	23	-	
Remainder of Henderson County	150	150	42	-	-	-	8	-	-	5	
Rackport city, IN	81	81	64	8	9	20	16	11	-	-	
Remainder of Spencer County, IN	306	306	174	5	6	32	35	32	16	17	
Lewisport city	197	197	100	-	16	-	10	-	20	21	
Remainder of Hancock County	1 166	1 166	484	33	7	26	106	22	25	44	
Hartford city	32	32	19	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	
Remainder of Ohio County	307	307	102	-	-	11	7	22	-	15	
McLean County	241	241	135	6	6	-	29	24	6	22	
Sabree city	35	35	15	7	-	-	-	8	-	-	
Remainder of Webster County	168	168	123	-	18	-	15	-	17	34	
Hopkins County	78	78	48	-	-	-	4	-	8	8	
Muhlenberg County	136	136	59	14	-	-	18	-	8	-	
Worked elsewhere	936	936	569	27	19	35	35	75	45	58	



Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Daviess County—Con.								Owensboro city, Daviess County	
	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 16	Tract 17.01	Tract 17.02	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>										
All persons	3 091	2 391	3 502	4 506	8 173	5 874	4 610	2 827	3 757	3 282
Native	3 061	2 365	3 502	4 499	8 173	5 842	4 583	2 785	3 751	3 282
Foreign born	30	26	—	7	—	32	27	42	6	—
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>										
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	2 920	2 260	3 278	4 121	7 573	5 346	4 191	2 687	3 470	2 972
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	66	40	24	38	123	61	65	42	55	46
Do not speak English "very well"	16	16	11	—	51	23	17	10	38	18
Speak Spanish	18	17	19	6	52	23	25	—	9	31
Do not speak English "very well"	12	—	6	—	26	10	11	—	4	8
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	6	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	825	809	891	1 211	2 278	1 582	1 344	840	826	795
Preprimary school	34	44	71	101	261	124	74	41	46	36
Public school	18	7	43	57	119	69	52	13	46	36
Elementary or high school	522	295	574	921	1 636	1 171	1 010	586	668	717
Public school	435	268	488	735	1 416	877	858	506	562	671
College	269	470	246	189	381	287	260	213	112	42
Public college	197	142	192	144	322	208	190	165	85	24
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>										
Persons 25 years and over	1 988	1 476	2 375	2 564	5 031	3 522	2 557	1 854	2 449	1 962
Less than 9th grade	182	32	139	248	370	456	164	42	512	522
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	245	81	304	432	731	428	342	97	501	566
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	855	375	931	1 068	1 853	1 524	1 026	455	942	623
Some college, no degree	398	356	498	445	962	540	494	396	323	162
Associate degree	118	63	132	136	246	153	202	157	83	48
Bachelor's degree	84	394	284	173	508	239	240	365	47	28
Graduate or professional degree	106	175	87	62	361	182	89	342	41	13
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.5	92.3	81.3	73.5	78.1	74.9	80.2	92.5	58.6	44.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	9.6	38.6	15.6	9.2	17.3	12.0	12.9	38.1	3.6	2.1
<b>FERTILITY</b>										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	322	71	594	513	417	99	507	346	547	502
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 343	968	1 327	1 497	1 772	1 830	1 447	1 155	1 855	1 879
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 134	2 169	2 287	2 190	1 983	2 384	1 937	1 884	2 443	2 493
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>										
Persons 5 years and over	2 920	2 260	3 278	4 121	7 573	5 346	4 191	2 687	3 470	2 972
Some house	1 753	1 198	1 995	2 366	4 237	3 719	1 543	1 424	2 208	1 376
Different house in United States	1 155	1 036	1 283	1 755	3 326	1 627	2 634	1 237	1 262	1 596
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	652	451	809	959	1 052	411	1 343	589	905	1 186
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	190	110	151	314	1 145	769	368	257	111	114
Different MSA/PMSA	147	258	184	256	521	160	367	155	62	188
Not in on MSA/PMSA	166	217	139	226	608	287	556	236	184	108
Abroad	12	26	—	—	10	—	14	26	—	—
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>										
Urban population	3 091	2 391	3 502	2 762	4 166	837	4 051	2 509	3 757	3 282
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 667	1 760	3 089	1 998	3 376	712	2 823	2 100	3 022	1 915
Rural population	—	—	—	1 744	4 007	5 037	559	318	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	841	2 111	1 706	314	196	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	416	357	656	67	37	—	—
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>										
Workers 16 years and over	1 522	1 160	1 609	2 177	3 912	2 632	2 339	1 429	1 484	955
Car, truck, or van	1 425	1 030	1 558	2 083	3 703	2 448	2 280	1 372	1 444	834
Drove alone	1 230	970	1 354	1 831	3 183	2 053	2 038	1 221	1 179	671
Carpooled	195	60	204	252	520	395	242	151	265	163
Public transportation (including taxicab)	21	—	—	6	—	4	—	—	5	33
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	13	—	—	6	—	4	—	—	5	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	21	87	—	41	42	52	27	—	15	57
Other means	11	—	9	10	41	18	5	6	10	19
Worked at home	44	43	42	37	126	110	27	51	10	12
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.03	1.07	1.07	1.09	1.09	1.06	1.07	1.11	1.11
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.7	13.9	14.7	17.7	18.6	22.2	16.6	14.6	17.0	13.6
<b>Departure time for work:</b>										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	109	32	76	129	229	151	140	61	131	61
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	306	131	284	651	829	701	522	307	363	275
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	549	420	501	530	1 421	975	655	566	294	279
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	168	285	313	186	295	234	295	175	183	94
All other times	346	249	393	644	1 012	461	700	269	503	234
Worked in MSA of residence	1 283	1 047	1 449	1 895	3 300	2 282	2 083	1 275	1 301	847
Owensboro city	1 174	958	1 269	1 460	2 259	1 407	1 816	965	1 120	764
Whitesville city	7	—	—	—	—	143	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Daviess County	102	89	180	435	1 041	732	267	310	181	83
Worked outside MSA of residence	239	113	160	282	612	350	256	154	183	108
Evansville city, IN	33	9	22	60	22	19	42	11	61	20
Remainder of Vanderburgh County, IN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Newburgh town, IN	—	—	—	—	8	9	—	8	—	—
Remainder of Warrick County, IN	21	—	21	10	67	16	16	12	8	—
Henderson city	23	—	5	13	—	30	5	6	10	7
Remainder of Henderson County	—	7	—	12	41	—	6	—	—	—
Rockport city, IN	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	8	9
Remainder of Spencer County, IN	6	—	13	—	81	8	—	6	5	6
Lewisport city	9	—	—	7	6	21	5	8	—	16
Remainder of Hancock County	47	44	18	57	246	79	38	60	33	7
Hortford city	—	—	5	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Remainder of Ohio County	—	—	26	11	28	63	16	—	—	—
McLean County	5	15	6	6	8	7	16	8	6	6
Sebree city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Remainder of Webster County	5	7	6	6	17	14	9	—	—	18
Hopkins County	—	4	5	—	—	—	17	7	—	—
Muhlenberg County	—	13	—	13	—	13	6	—	14	—
Worked elsewhere	90	14	33	81	71	71	73	28	27	19

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Owensboro city, Daviess County—Con.								
	Tract 3	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>									
All persons	2 104	5 211	2 483	5 606	4 297	4 035	4 845	3 091	2 391
Native	2 089	5 204	2 458	5 561	4 272	4 035	4 825	3 061	2 365
Foreign born	15	7	25	45	25	—	20	30	26
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>									
Linguistically isolated households	7	—	11	—	8	9	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	2 007	4 725	2 254	5 254	4 094	3 786	4 567	2 920	2 260
In linguistically isolated households	7	—	16	—	8	9	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	42	66	25	136	40	74	149	66	40
Do not speak English "very well"	24	16	20	63	19	16	14	16	16
Speak Spanish	17	30	11	64	8	45	94	18	17
Do not speak English "very well"	11	10	11	35	—	7	14	12	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	7	9	—	8	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	9	—	8	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	504	1 190	440	1 390	771	768	1 043	825	809
Preprimary school	35	120	51	104	32	73	79	34	44
Public school	28	120	44	60	—	46	37	18	7
Elementary or high school	261	916	345	1 019	489	490	711	522	295
Public school	213	812	296	800	321	387	608	435	268
College	208	154	44	267	250	205	253	269	470
Public college	35	114	35	195	175	165	146	197	142
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>									
Persons 25 years and over	1 324	3 184	1 630	3 633	3 319	2 836	3 310	1 988	1 476
Less than 9th grade	281	834	282	349	290	336	451	182	32
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	317	735	345	376	308	452	460	245	81
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	386	1 124	574	1 215	829	1 127	1 012	855	375
Some college, no degree	146	335	258	712	378	716	716	398	356
Associate degree	34	71	54	164	145	174	136	118	63
Bachelor's degree	97	66	48	491	605	193	331	84	394
Graduate or professional degree	63	19	69	276	430	176	204	106	175
Percent high school graduate or higher	54.8	50.7	61.5	80.0	82.0	72.2	72.5	78.5	92.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.1	2.7	7.2	21.1	31.2	13.0	16.2	9.6	38.6
<b>FERTILITY</b>									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	347	815	712	185	135	502	240	322	71
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 015	1 962	1 347	1 615	1 160	1 447	1 169	1 343	968
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 891	2 035	1 446	2 184	1 751	1 527	1 902	2 134	2 169
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>									
Persons 5 years and over	2 007	4 725	2 254	5 254	4 094	3 786	4 567	2 920	2 260
Same house	696	2 454	1 096	2 927	1 975	1 753	2 276	1 753	1 198
Different house in United States	1 306	2 254	1 152	2 327	1 549	1 788	2 291	1 155	1 036
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	750	1 308	766	1 446	781	1 106	1 138	652	451
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	83	236	87	369	271	337	359	190	110
Different MSA/PMSA	321	403	163	224	298	151	407	147	258
Not in an MSA/PMSA	152	307	136	288	199	194	387	166	217
Abroad	5	17	6	—	12	23	—	12	26
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>									
Urban population	2 104	5 211	2 483	5 606	4 297	4 035	4 845	3 091	2 391
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	814	3 374	1 769	4 286	3 244	3 149	3 254	2 667	1 760
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>									
Workers 16 years and over	830	1 632	1 034	2 564	1 788	1 739	2 438	1 522	1 160
Car, truck, or van	555	1 522	885	2 428	1 703	1 631	2 349	1 425	1 030
Drove alone	484	1 235	705	2 147	1 519	1 405	2 078	1 230	970
Carpooled	71	287	180	281	184	226	271	195	60
Public transportation (including taxicab)	18	7	12	—	—	—	8	21	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	13	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	145	71	49	46	41	49	33	21	87
Other means	53	23	29	24	4	22	—	11	—
Worked at home	59	—	59	66	40	37	48	44	43
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.11	1.12	1.06	1.06	1.08	1.07	1.08	1.03
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	12.3	12.4	14.0	15.7	13.2	13.5	15.1	15.7	13.9
<b>Departure time for work:</b>									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	66	127	78	114	42	90	129	109	32
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	89	294	215	440	276	435	406	306	131
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	209	398	272	781	665	568	847	549	420
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	122	182	104	446	286	236	360	168	285
All other times	285	631	306	717	479	373	648	346	249
Worked in MSA of residence	797	1 517	970	2 229	1 547	1 555	2 112	1 283	1 047
Owensboro city	765	1 326	859	1 937	1 450	1 361	1 751	1 174	958
Whitesville city	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	7	—
Remainder of Daviess County	32	191	111	292	81	194	361	102	89
Worked outside MSA of residence	33	115	64	335	241	184	326	239	113
Evansville city, IN	8	—	12	17	11	—	54	33	9
Remainder of Vanderburgh County, IN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newburgh town, IN	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Warrick County, IN	—	18	11	15	—	—	48	21	—
Henderson city	8	6	—	10	26	23	5	23	—
Remainder of Henderson County	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	7
Rockport city, IN	—	20	—	16	11	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Spencer County, IN	—	8	30	35	32	16	17	6	—
Lewisport city	4	—	—	10	—	20	21	9	—
Remainder of Hancock County	5	26	—	106	22	25	44	47	44
Hartford city	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Remainder of Ohio County	—	11	—	7	22	—	15	—	—
McLean County	—	—	6	29	24	6	22	5	15
Sebree city	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Webster County	—	—	—	15	—	17	34	5	7
Hopkins County	—	—	—	4	—	8	8	—	4
Muhlenberg County	—	—	—	18	—	8	—	—	13
Worked elsewhere	8	26	5	35	75	45	58	90	14



Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Owensboro city, Daviess County—Con.						Remainder of Daviess County		
	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17.01 (pt.)	Tract 17.02 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>									
All persons	3 468	2 749	—	142	3 989	2 099	—	—	288
Native	3 468	2 742	—	142	3 962	2 073	—	—	288
Foreign born	—	7	—	—	27	26	—	—	—
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>									
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	3 244	2 485	—	99	3 589	1 981	—	—	279
In linguistically isolated households	24	32	—	6	53	14	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	11	—	—	6	17	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	19	6	—	—	25	—	—	—	—
Speak Spanish	6	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	879	760	—	35	1 153	662	—	—	79
Preprimary school	71	84	—	6	68	41	—	—	—
Public school	43	47	—	—	46	13	—	—	—
Elementary or high school	562	536	—	23	857	444	—	—	79
Public school	476	418	—	18	760	370	—	—	67
College	246	140	—	6	228	177	—	—	—
Public college	192	95	—	6	158	136	—	—	—
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>									
Persons 25 years and over	2 353	1 501	—	70	2 175	1 320	—	—	198
Less than 9th grade	139	127	—	—	101	19	—	—	10
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	304	254	—	—	270	53	—	—	75
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	909	669	—	22	890	331	—	—	38
Some college, no degree	498	268	—	6	465	256	—	—	58
Associate degree	132	78	—	12	161	123	—	—	—
Bachelor's degree	284	81	—	5	211	270	—	—	17
Graduate or professional degree	87	24	—	25	77	268	—	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	81.2	74.6	—	100.0	82.9	94.5	—	—	57.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	15.8	7.0	—	42.9	13.2	40.8	—	—	8.6
<b>FERTILITY</b>									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	594	547	—	—	566	352	—	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 327	1 474	—	2 588	1 438	1 204	—	—	2 000
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 287	2 164	—	2 000	1 737	1 846	—	—	2 276
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>									
Persons 5 years and over	3 244	2 485	—	99	3 589	1 981	—	—	279
Same house	1 995	1 208	—	—	1 104	911	—	—	155
Different house in United States	1 249	1 277	—	99	2 471	1 044	—	—	124
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	775	774	—	52	1 268	507	—	—	54
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	151	205	—	31	344	177	—	—	55
Different MSA/PMSA	184	156	—	16	320	150	—	—	15
Not in an MSA/PMSA	139	142	—	—	539	210	—	—	—
Abroad	—	—	—	—	14	26	—	—	—
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>									
Urban population	3 468	2 749	—	142	3 989	2 099	—	—	227
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	3 055	1 998	—	142	2 761	1 764	—	—	113
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>									
Workers 16 years and over	1 587	1 346	—	59	2 092	1 084	—	—	142
Car, truck, or van	1 536	1 326	—	59	2 045	1 054	—	—	115
Drove alone	1 338	1 137	—	48	1 827	943	—	—	108
Carpooled	198	189	—	11	218	111	—	—	7
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	13	—	—	21	—	—	—	27
Walked	9	4	—	—	5	6	—	—	—
Other means	42	3	—	—	21	24	—	—	—
Worked at home	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.09	—	1.10	1.06	1.07	—	—	1.03
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.6	15.9	—	38.2	16.5	13.0	—	—	15.6
<b>Departure time for work:</b>									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	70	83	—	—	127	44	—	—	14
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	284	383	—	6	459	198	—	—	16
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	485	286	—	23	601	455	—	—	19
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	313	133	—	19	246	169	—	—	37
All other times	393	458	—	11	638	194	—	—	56
Worked in MSA of residence	1 438	1 161	—	48	1 877	985	—	—	109
Owensboro city	1 258	1 048	—	43	1 659	760	—	—	72
Whitesville city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Daviess County	180	113	—	5	218	225	—	—	37
Worked outside MSA of residence	149	185	—	11	215	99	—	—	33
Evansville city, IN	22	38	—	—	35	11	—	—	—
Remainder of Vanderburgh County, IN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newburgh town, IN	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Remainder of Warrick County, IN	21	10	—	—	10	12	—	—	—
Henderson city	—	6	—	—	5	6	—	—	—
Remainder of Henderson County	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Rackport city, IN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Spencer County, IN	13	—	—	—	5	8	—	—	24
Lewispark city	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Hancock County	18	44	—	5	33	25	—	—	—
Hartford city	5	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Ohio County	26	5	—	—	16	—	—	—	—
McLean County	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—
Sebree city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Webster County	6	6	—	6	9	—	—	—	—
Hopkins County	5	—	—	—	12	7	—	—	—
Muhlenberg County	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	33	63	—	—	55	16	—	—	9



Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Daviess County—Con.							
	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>								
All persons	44	55	14	365	—	—	34	1 757
Native	44	55	14	365	—	—	34	1 757
Foreign born	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>								
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	44	46	14	307	—	—	34	1 636
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Speak Spanish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	—	22	—	82	—	—	12	451
Preprimary school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Public school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Elementary or high school	—	14	—	65	—	—	12	385
Public school	—	14	—	65	—	—	12	317
College	—	8	—	17	—	—	—	49
Public college	—	8	—	17	—	—	—	49
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>								
Persons 25 years and over	44	32	14	200	—	—	22	1 063
Less than 9th grade	9	16	14	33	—	—	—	121
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	—	—	—	82	—	—	—	178
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	13	—	—	46	—	—	22	399
Some college, no degree	15	—	—	39	—	—	—	177
Associate degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58
Bachelor's degree	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	92
Graduate or professional degree	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	38
Percent high school graduate or higher	79.5	50.0	—	42.5	—	—	100.0	71.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	15.9	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	12.2
<b>FERTILITY</b>								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	—	—	1 080	—	—	—	412
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	—	—	—	1 310	—	—	—	1 543
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	—	3 000	—	1 184	—	—	—	2 233
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>								
Persons 5 years and over	44	46	14	307	—	—	34	1 636
Same house	44	16	14	149	—	—	—	1 158
Different house in United States	—	30	—	147	—	—	34	478
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	93	—	—	34	185
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	109
Different MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	45	—	—	—	100
Not in an MSA/PMSA	—	30	—	9	—	—	—	84
Abroad	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>								
Urban population	24	55	14	349	—	—	34	13
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	17	55	—	146	—	—	34	—
Rural population	20	—	—	16	—	—	—	1 744
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	841
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	416
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>								
Workers 16 years and over	28	8	7	149	—	—	22	831
Car, truck, or van	28	8	—	149	—	—	22	757
Drove alone	28	8	—	140	—	—	16	694
Carpooled	—	—	—	9	—	—	6	63
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
Other means	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Worked at home	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	34
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.00	1.00	—	1.03	—	—	1.22	1.05
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	6.3	10.0	—	13.7	—	—	23.4	20.6
<b>Departure time for work:</b>								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	46
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	—	—	—	37	—	—	—	268
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	—	8	—	90	—	—	16	244
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	8	—	—	22	—	—	—	53
All other times	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	186
Worked in MSA of residence	28	8	7	149	—	—	11	734
Owensboro city	28	8	—	101	—	—	11	412
Whitesville city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Daviess County	—	—	7	48	—	—	—	322
Worked outside MSA of residence	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	97
Evansville city, IN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Remainder of Vanderburgh County, IN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newburgh town, IN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Warrick County, IN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Henderson city	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6
Remainder of Henderson County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rockport city, IN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Spencer County, IN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lewistown city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Hancock County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Hartford city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Ohio County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
McLean County	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6
Sebree city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Webster County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hopkins County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Muhlenberg County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Worked elsewhere	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Daviess County—Con.							
	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 14.99	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17.01 (pt.)	Tract 17.02 (pt.)	Tract 17.03	Tract 18
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>								
All persons	8 173	—	6 348	5 732	621	728	3 925	5 556
Native	8 173	—	6 321	5 700	621	712	3 925	5 538
Foreign born	—	—	27	32	—	16	—	18
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>								
Linguistically isolated households	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	7 573	—	5 866	5 247	602	706	3 610	5 138
In linguistically isolated households	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	123	—	33	55	12	28	44	80
Do not speak English "very well"	51	—	14	17	—	10	26	26
Speak Spanish	52	—	15	23	—	—	27	26
Do not speak English "very well"	26	—	8	10	—	—	15	26
Linguistically isolated	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 278	—	1 713	1 547	191	178	951	1 601
Preprimary school	261	—	90	118	6	—	51	106
Public school	119	—	62	69	6	—	39	51
Elementary or high school	1 636	—	1 418	1 148	153	142	752	1 244
Public school	1 416	—	1 091	859	98	136	674	947
College	381	—	205	281	32	36	148	251
Public college	322	—	182	202	32	29	94	164
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>								
Persons 25 years and over	5 031	—	3 788	3 452	382	534	2 464	3 294
Less than 9th grade	370	—	625	456	63	23	344	393
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	731	—	589	428	72	44	393	475
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 853	—	1 551	1 502	136	124	1 119	1 518
Some college, no degree	962	—	539	534	29	140	342	475
Associate degree	246	—	161	141	41	34	74	122
Bachelor's degree	508	—	189	234	29	95	75	155
Graduate or professional degree	361	—	134	157	12	74	117	156
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.1	—	68.0	74.4	64.7	87.5	70.1	73.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	17.3	—	8.5	11.3	10.7	31.6	7.8	9.4
<b>FERTILITY</b>								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	417	—	465	99	—	333	481	230
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 772	—	1 799	1 805	1 613	840	1 527	2 021
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 983	—	2 016	2 394	4 654	1 976	1 962	2 276
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>								
Persons 5 years and over	7 573	—	5 866	5 247	602	706	3 610	5 138
Same house	4 237	—	3 827	3 719	439	513	2 276	3 886
Different house in United States	3 326	—	2 025	1 528	163	193	1 334	1 252
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 052	—	655	359	75	82	632	486
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	1 145	—	1 091	738	24	80	434	505
Different MSA/PMSA	521	—	85	144	47	5	97	124
Not in an MSA/PMSA	608	—	194	287	17	26	171	137
Abroad	10	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>								
Urban population	4 166	—	—	695	62	410	—	982
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	3 376	—	—	570	62	336	—	976
Rural population	4 007	—	6 348	5 037	559	318	3 925	4 574
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 111	—	2 259	1 706	314	196	1 701	2 136
On farms	357	—	635	656	67	37	497	578
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>								
Workers 16 years and over	3 912	—	2 722	2 573	247	345	1 917	2 435
Car, truck, or van	3 703	—	2 577	2 389	235	318	1 809	2 203
Drove alone	3 183	—	2 148	2 005	211	278	1 463	1 914
Carpooled	520	—	429	384	24	40	346	289
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	16	4	—	—	8	6
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	16	4	—	—	8	6
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	42	—	49	52	6	—	8	82
Other means	41	—	—	18	—	—	19	28
Worked at home	126	—	80	110	6	27	73	116
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.09	—	1.10	1.09	1.06	1.08	1.12	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.6	—	24.6	21.8	17.2	20.0	24.5	20.1
<b>Departure time for work:</b>								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	229	—	206	151	13	17	143	266
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	829	—	773	695	63	109	594	659
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	1 421	—	677	952	54	111	581	627
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	295	—	228	215	49	6	147	224
All other times	1 012	—	758	450	62	75	379	543
Worked in MSA of residence	3 300	—	2 199	2 234	206	290	1 603	2 114
Owensboro city	2 259	—	1 388	1 364	157	205	1 155	1 424
Whitesville city	—	—	7	143	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Daviess County	1 041	—	804	727	49	85	448	690
Worked outside MSA of residence	612	—	523	339	41	55	314	321
Evansville city, IN	22	—	62	19	7	—	23	26
Remainder of Vanderburgh County, IN	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	15
Newburgh town, IN	8	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Warrick County, IN	67	—	27	16	6	—	18	7
Henderson city	—	—	19	30	—	—	—	18
Remainder of Henderson County	41	—	16	—	—	—	7	38
Rockport city, IN	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Spencer County, IN	81	—	—	8	—	—	—	19
Lewisport city	6	—	59	21	—	—	5	6
Remainder of Hancock County	246	—	213	74	5	35	59	37
Hartford city	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
Remainder of Ohio County	28	—	58	63	—	—	32	18
McLean County	8	—	—	7	—	8	41	30
Seabree city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Remainder of Webster County	17	—	—	8	—	—	8	12
Hopkins County	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	25
Muhlenberg County	—	—	26	13	—	—	13	12
Worked elsewhere	71	—	43	71	18	12	81	44



**Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Owensboro, KY MSA	Owiesv County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Owiesv County						
		Total	Owensboro city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	66 172	66 172	41 610	2 857	2 335	4 088	4 449	3 648	3 335	4 159
In labor force	42 267	42 267	25 832	1 665	1 257	2 214	2 793	1 926	1 906	2 754
Percent of persons 16 years and over	63.9	63.9	62.1	58.3	53.8	54.2	62.8	52.8	57.2	66.2
Civilian labor force	42 196	42 196	25 775	1 657	1 257	2 214	2 793	1 926	1 906	2 739
Employed	39 290	39 290	23 746	1 497	994	1 830	2 651	1 853	1 771	2 610
Unemployed	2 906	2 906	2 029	160	263	384	142	73	135	129
Percent of civilian labor force	6.9	6.9	7.9	9.7	20.9	17.3	5.1	3.8	7.1	4.7
Not in labor force	23 905	23 905	15 778	1 192	1 078	1 874	1 656	1 722	1 429	1 405
Institutionalized persons	1 188	1 188	1 086	190	57	137	88	70	19	265
Enrolled in school	3 100	3 100	1 823	83	96	173	193	112	106	101
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	9 325	9 325	6 633	393	433	761	585	1 128	872	544
Females 16 years and over	35 412	35 412	22 958	1 622	1 351	2 311	2 353	2 150	1 899	2 353
In labor force	19 168	19 168	12 272	786	643	1 116	1 191	919	888	1 344
Percent of females 16 years and over	54.1	54.1	53.5	48.5	47.6	48.3	50.6	42.7	46.8	57.1
Civilian labor force	19 159	19 159	12 263	786	643	1 116	1 191	919	888	1 344
Employed	17 847	17 847	11 302	705	513	921	1 153	885	809	1 282
Unemployed	1 312	1 312	961	81	130	195	38	34	79	62
Percent of civilian labor force	6.8	6.8	7.8	10.3	20.2	17.5	3.2	3.7	8.9	4.6
With own children under 6 years	5 620	5 620	3 299	207	175	387	274	224	242	363
In labor force	3 656	3 656	2 155	119	117	153	188	113	164	248
With own children 6 to 17 years only	6 526	6 526	3 782	285	290	338	473	220	183	305
In labor force	4 672	4 672	2 789	205	181	246	264	186	131	277
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	7 734	7 734	4 587	340	303	568	387	266	337	412
All parents present in household in labor force	4 779	4 779	2 846	172	180	201	275	128	203	263
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	15 055	15 055	8 327	679	636	921	985	484	430	715
All parents present in household in labor force	10 076	10 076	5 710	427	422	529	514	330	291	636
Persons 16 to 19 years	5 352	5 352	3 314	208	182	274	409	142	238	238
Not enrolled in school	1 329	1 329	895	69	67	85	116	32	78	63
Unemployed or not in labor force	554	554	450	42	48	85	44	—	22	25
Not high school graduate	541	541	432	29	30	61	60	7	19	4
Employed	212	212	160	9	—	—	41	7	13	—
Unemployed	145	145	117	12	16	16	19	—	—	—
Not in labor force	184	184	155	8	14	45	—	—	6	4
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	39 290	39 290	23 746	1 497	994	1 830	2 651	1 853	1 771	2 610
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	3 638	3 638	2 321	49	25	96	344	218	194	324
Professional specialty occupations	4 544	4 544	3 032	14	31	76	367	523	235	267
Technicians and related support occupations	1 196	1 196	787	67	28	44	62	16	47	100
Sales occupations	4 615	4 615	2 943	119	82	148	366	288	210	376
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	5 437	5 437	3 436	225	64	137	435	343	224	434
Private household occupations	228	228	126	23	15	14	6	—	—	18
Protective service occupations	490	490	342	27	36	44	6	—	16	54
Service occupations, except protective and household	5 317	5 317	3 540	305	294	575	338	158	273	329
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 069	1 069	317	26	16	11	28	32	41	23
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	5 316	5 316	2 726	175	131	244	305	136	238	297
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3 463	3 463	1 873	241	129	210	178	33	131	214
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 017	2 017	1 062	97	32	139	112	20	68	71
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 960	1 960	1 241	129	111	92	104	86	94	103
Construction	2 502	2 502	1 393	88	93	125	149	97	117	122
Manufacturing	7 836	7 836	4 333	439	209	381	462	191	286	522
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	3 082	3 082	1 912	145	68	138	206	138	158	230
Wholesale and retail trade	9 227	9 227	5 742	331	177	447	662	390	470	641
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1 856	1 856	1 349	57	21	26	159	182	55	240
Business and repair services	1 390	1 390	863	52	26	131	59	62	94	54
Professional and related services	8 800	8 800	5 719	213	209	401	651	617	401	555
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	39 290	39 290	23 746	1 497	994	1 830	2 651	1 853	1 771	2 610
Private wage and salary workers	31 859	31 859	19 401	1 286	842	1 516	2 093	1 383	1 391	2 072
Government workers	4 338	4 338	2 688	135	100	202	368	196	191	381
Local government workers	2 298	2 298	1 505	67	82	130	222	118	105	226
Self-employed workers	2 900	2 900	1 526	76	52	85	152	257	171	157
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	45 299	45 299	27 594	1 759	1 307	2 298	3 031	2 151	2 039	2 895
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	34 860	34 860	21 193	1 286	901	1 743	2 331	1 691	1 621	2 412
50 to 52 weeks	25 005	25 005	15 226	975	581	1 106	1 766	1 196	1 149	1 847
40 to 49 weeks	3 683	3 683	2 131	106	110	175	197	181	174	250
27 to 39 weeks	2 270	2 270	1 400	70	84	140	121	122	125	121
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	4 892	4 892	2 980	218	173	224	393	204	172	298
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	54 442	54 442	33 090	2 251	1 797	3 127	3 712	2 316	2 381	3 278
With a mobility or self-core limitation	2 011	2 011	1 307	170	138	214	94	73	110	87
With a mobility limitation	1 319	1 319	831	85	93	174	57	42	51	58
In labor force	142	142	115	11	15	11	—	—	10	12
With a self-core limitation	1 286	1 286	875	128	87	160	60	49	93	50
With a work disability	5 074	5 074	3 348	354	343	475	251	198	215	207
In labor force	1 833	1 833	1 270	126	122	150	55	102	92	81
Prevented from working	2 796	2 796	1 840	211	217	318	146	85	116	102
No work disability	49 368	49 368	29 742	1 897	1 454	2 652	3 461	2 118	2 166	3 071
In labor force	39 256	39 256	23 799	1 516	1 087	2 015	2 674	1 698	1 761	2 601
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	10 471	10 471	7 377	408	481	824	649	1 262	935	601
With a mobility or self-core limitation	2 384	2 384	1 751	128	139	214	131	382	231	96
With a mobility limitation	1 815	1 815	1 316	92	115	143	88	330	127	65
With a self-core limitation	1 514	1 514	1 119	97	93	142	114	181	154	81
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	2 889	2 889	2 099	153	176	383	148	200	249	147
Mean family income (dollars)	16 450	16 450	16 131	10 677	5 466	7 619	16 948	30 279	18 421	18 647
1 worker	7 113	7 113	4 406	327	307	490	550	323	259	432
Mean family income (dollars)	28 369	28 369	28 410	19 175	11 386	14 406	46 071	55 241	20 238	27 688
2 or more workers	14 118	14 118	7 998	553	317	601	870	661	604	876
Mean family income (dollars)	41 514	41 514	40 781	31 258	26 020	28 162	41 226	52 869	40 187	40 189



Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Daviess County—Con.								Owensboro city, Daviess County	
	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 16	Tract 17.01	Tract 17.02	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>										
Persons 16 years and over	2 449	1 979	2 762	3 236	5 927	4 246	3 282	2 200	2 857	2 335
In labor force	1 667	1 216	1 736	2 372	4 098	2 842	2 533	1 503	1 665	1 257
Percent of persons 16 years and over	68.1	61.4	62.9	73.3	69.1	66.9	77.2	68.3	58.3	53.8
Civilian labor force	1 667	1 216	1 722	2 372	4 090	2 836	2 520	1 503	1 657	1 257
Employed	1 551	1 178	1 628	2 210	3 923	2 682	2 359	1 474	1 497	994
Unemployed	116	38	94	162	167	154	161	29	160	263
Percent of civilian labor force	7.0	3.1	5.5	6.8	4.1	5.4	6.4	1.9	9.7	20.9
Not in labor force	782	763	1 026	864	1 829	1 404	749	697	1 192	1 078
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	33	33	—	—	—	190	57
Enrolled in school	128	295	100	145	241	277	174	175	83	96
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	285	235	482	214	622	453	218	214	393	433
Females 16 years and over	1 267	1 053	1 485	1 679	3 031	2 128	1 783	1 104	1 622	1 351
In labor force	761	568	776	1 094	1 819	1 165	1 225	676	786	643
Percent of females 16 years and over	60.1	53.9	52.3	65.2	60.0	54.7	68.7	61.2	48.5	47.6
Civilian labor force	761	568	767	1 094	1 819	1 165	1 225	676	786	643
Employed	713	560	743	998	1 771	1 096	1 170	662	705	513
Unemployed	48	8	24	96	48	69	55	14	81	130
Percent of civilian labor force	6.3	1.4	3.1	8.8	2.6	5.9	4.5	2.1	10.3	20.2
With own children under 6 years	169	133	197	354	637	404	364	148	207	175
In labor force	130	94	145	227	438	257	283	142	119	117
With own children 6 to 17 years only	228	157	266	435	643	465	408	265	285	290
In labor force	171	137	200	343	496	283	301	197	205	181
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	229	165	271	533	810	654	477	177	340	303
All parents present in household in labor force	168	110	192	327	552	386	367	171	172	180
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	511	307	552	819	1 572	1 130	935	533	679	636
All parents present in household in labor force	381	244	417	619	1 138	630	637	427	427	422
Persons 16 to 19 years	192	128	192	289	454	374	315	225	208	182
Not enrolled in school	42	27	16	74	111	63	73	20	69	67
Unemployed or not in labor force	6	6	11	33	23	9	30	12	42	48
Not high school graduate	22	6	5	33	34	5	32	6	29	30
Employed	—	—	—	15	16	—	7	—	9	—
Unemployed	—	—	5	14	6	5	15	—	12	16
Not in labor force	—	—	—	4	12	—	10	6	8	14
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 551	1 178	1 628	2 210	3 923	2 682	2 359	1 474	1 497	994
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	92	273	96	210	387	253	206	291	49	25
Professional specialty occupations	215	222	248	123	465	329	235	329	14	31
Technicians and related support occupations	41	55	75	81	101	61	124	62	67	28
Sales occupations	200	218	265	203	511	262	371	155	119	82
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	235	187	261	308	550	343	381	209	225	64
Private household occupations	21	7	18	—	39	32	4	—	23	15
Protective service occupations	42	—	55	32	15	19	3	7	27	16
Service occupations, except protective and household	200	86	163	263	405	276	290	121	305	294
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	7	15	52	109	95	128	54	34	26	16
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	220	69	185	322	602	412	258	146	175	131
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	114	12	67	229	404	301	224	24	241	129
Transportation and material moving occupations	81	34	81	174	166	164	107	42	97	32
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	83	—	62	174	183	102	74	54	129	111
Construction	82	43	61	154	247	187	101	91	88	93
Manufacturing	298	98	213	523	959	653	435	251	439	209
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	147	59	174	183	294	196	181	143	145	68
Wholesale and retail trade	411	277	359	511	970	542	700	239	331	177
Finance, insurance, and real estate	58	129	123	83	124	111	124	74	57	21
Business and repair services	85	21	37	68	89	65	110	45	52	26
Professional and related services	337	427	439	380	805	569	500	514	213	209
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 551	1 178	1 628	2 210	3 923	2 682	2 359	1 474	1 497	994
Private wage and salary workers	1 324	946	1 243	1 870	3 242	2 120	2 037	1 046	1 286	842
Government workers	161	142	219	195	386	274	220	270	135	100
Local government workers	85	50	129	103	185	109	105	133	67	82
Self-employed workers	66	90	151	140	276	276	102	147	76	52
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 737	1 447	1 908	2 526	4 406	3 035	2 659	1 665	1 759	1 307
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 348	1 113	1 436	1 896	3 351	2 414	2 060	1 385	1 286	901
50 to 52 weeks	899	732	1 021	1 401	2 496	1 707	1 590	1 069	975	581
40 to 49 weeks	178	92	152	200	274	267	148	110	106	110
27 to 39 weeks	123	41	96	131	208	155	171	104	70	84
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	177	155	217	300	520	292	257	118	218	173
<b>DISABILITY</b>										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 102	1 676	2 223	2 952	5 227	3 697	3 027	1 960	2 251	1 797
With a mobility or self-care limitation	57	50	55	150	164	102	57	26	170	138
With a mobility limitation	31	8	48	131	127	55	31	26	85	93
In labor force	—	8	—	35	—	—	12	6	11	15
With a self-care limitation	38	42	22	76	98	59	32	20	128	87
With a work disability	181	96	222	253	423	260	168	103	354	343
In labor force	43	33	101	76	147	83	76	60	126	122
Prevented from working	126	38	116	149	217	142	87	38	211	217
No work disability	1 921	1 580	2 001	2 699	4 804	3 437	2 859	1 857	1 897	1 454
In labor force	1 568	1 115	1 578	2 259	3 906	2 664	2 420	1 417	1 516	1 087
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	347	303	525	251	659	543	242	240	408	481
With a mobility or self-care limitation	48	26	77	55	181	105	70	23	128	139
With a mobility limitation	48	14	63	46	134	91	52	16	92	115
With a self-care limitation	21	12	37	44	123	53	35	23	97	93
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>										
No workers	77	82	123	71	198	134	89	82	153	176
Mean family income (dollars)	21 487	31 198	24 987	14 243	18 435	13 972	11 190	37 857	10 677	5 466
1 worker	305	150	325	388	566	472	345	205	327	307
Mean family income (dollars)	25 720	49 109	33 564	17 737	31 176	32 997	18 555	53 986	19 175	11 386
2 or more workers	516	430	593	781	1 549	1 069	808	622	553	317
Mean family income (dollars)	35 974	62 214	42 708	39 069	45 416	42 377	37 963	64 303	31 258	26 020

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Owensboro city, Daviess County—Con.									
	Tract 3	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	1 808	3 864	1 929	4 405	3 616	3 321	3 917	2 449	1 979	
In labor force	979	2 065	1 150	2 765	1 910	1 899	2 579	1 667	1 216	
Percent of persons 16 years and over	54.1	53.4	59.6	62.8	52.8	57.2	65.8	68.1	61.4	
Civilian labor force	972	2 065	1 150	2 765	1 910	1 899	2 564	1 667	1 216	
Employed	830	1 688	1 044	2 623	1 845	1 764	2 461	1 551	1 178	
Unemployed	142	377	106	142	65	135	103	116	38	
Percent of civilian labor force	14.6	18.3	9.2	5.1	3.4	7.1	4.0	7.0	3.1	
Not in labor force	829	1 799	779	1 640	1 706	1 422	1 338	782	763	
Institutionalized persons	200	137	27	88	70	19	265	—	—	
Enrolled in school	69	173	62	193	104	106	92	128	295	
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	285	721	372	569	1 128	865	500	285	235	
Females 16 years and over	937	2 203	1 060	2 331	2 134	1 892	2 197	1 267	1 053	
In labor force	465	1 065	554	1 176	919	888	1 246	761	568	
Percent of females 16 years and over	49.6	48.3	52.3	50.5	43.1	46.9	56.7	60.1	53.9	
Civilian labor force	465	1 065	554	1 176	919	888	1 246	761	568	
Employed	402	870	485	1 138	885	809	1 193	713	560	
Unemployed	63	195	69	38	79	34	53	48	8	
Percent of civilian labor force	13.5	18.3	12.5	3.2	3.7	8.9	4.3	6.3	1.4	
With own children under 6 years	94	379	173	274	216	242	305	169	133	
In labor force	41	153	108	188	113	164	199	130	94	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	61	315	203	473	220	183	285	228	157	
In labor force	39	223	146	264	186	131	257	171	137	
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	129	559	235	387	250	337	345	229	165	
All parents present in household in labor force	69	201	143	275	128	203	213	168	110	
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	163	866	376	985	477	430	659	511	307	
All parents present in household in labor force	56	490	248	514	330	291	580	381	244	
Persons 16 to 19 years	216	262	164	409	142	238	229	192	278	
Not enrolled in school	93	85	90	116	32	78	54	42	12	
Unemployed or not in labor force	57	85	38	44	—	22	16	6	6	
Not high school graduate	68	61	50	60	7	19	4	22	6	
Employed	19	—	21	41	7	13	—	22	6	
Unemployed	—	16	20	19	—	—	—	—	—	
Not in labor force	49	45	9	—	—	6	4	—	—	
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	830	1 688	1 044	2 623	1 845	1 764	2 461	1 551	1 178	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	67	63	72	331	210	194	324	92	273	
Professional specialty occupations	151	66	90	360	523	235	267	215	222	
Technicians and related support occupations	30	44	12	62	16	47	92	41	55	
Sales occupations	75	133	45	358	288	210	346	200	218	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	91	124	97	435	343	224	399	235	187	
Private household occupations	—	14	—	6	—	—	18	21	7	
Protective service occupations	—	44	7	6	—	16	54	42	—	
Service occupations, except protective and household	164	541	211	338	158	273	295	200	86	
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	13	11	20	28	32	34	23	7	15	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	117	216	179	305	136	238	284	220	69	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	33	210	136	178	33	131	193	114	12	
Transportation and material moving occupations	34	130	72	112	20	68	71	81	34	
Holders, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	55	92	103	104	86	94	95	83	—	
Construction	71	118	129	149	97	117	116	82	43	
Manufacturing	73	360	227	462	191	286	506	298	98	
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	22	105	79	206	130	158	222	147	59	
Wholesale and retail trade	253	420	224	648	390	470	596	411	277	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	41	26	32	152	182	55	231	58	129	
Business and repair services	42	117	68	59	62	94	34	85	21	
Professional and related services	259	369	145	644	617	401	530	337	427	
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	830	1 688	1 044	2 623	1 845	1 764	2 461	1 551	1 178	
Private wage and salary workers	755	1 416	873	2 072	1 375	1 391	1 946	1 324	946	
Government workers	38	180	107	361	196	191	375	161	142	
Local government workers	12	108	44	222	118	105	220	85	50	
Self-employed workers	37	65	64	152	257	164	140	66	90	
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 070	2 149	1 176	3 003	2 143	2 025	2 712	1 737	1 447	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	683	1 625	868	2 303	1 683	1 614	2 267	1 348	1 113	
50 to 52 weeks	462	1 034	543	1 738	1 196	1 149	1 758	899	732	
40 to 49 weeks	55	159	135	197	181	174	237	178	92	
27 to 39 weeks	19	127	55	121	122	125	121	123	41	
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	134	205	159	393	204	165	279	177	155	
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 244	2 943	1 493	3 684	2 284	2 381	3 088	2 102	1 676	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	94	189	52	94	73	110	87	57	50	
With a mobility limitation	64	161	34	57	42	51	58	31	8	
In labor force	16	11	6	—	—	10	12	—	8	
With a self-care limitation	36	135	34	60	49	93	50	38	42	
With a work disability	271	455	207	251	198	215	194	181	96	
In labor force	128	143	81	55	102	92	75	43	33	
Prevented from working	119	305	101	146	85	116	95	126	38	
No work disability	973	2 488	1 286	3 433	2 086	2 166	2 894	1 921	1 580	
In labor force	772	1 873	1 032	2 646	1 682	1 761	2 440	1 568	1 115	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	357	784	409	633	1 262	921	549	347	303	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	98	206	88	122	382	224	96	48	26	
With a mobility limitation	67	135	82	88	330	127	65	48	14	
With a self-care limitation	79	142	47	105	181	147	81	21	12	
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	91	375	123	148	192	249	147	77	82	
Mean family income (dollars)	10 174	7 437	11 858	16 948	31 457	18 421	18 647	21 487	31 198	
1 worker	150	440	252	541	315	259	346	305	150	
Mean family income (dollars)	12 421	14 225	15 654	46 521	56 165	20 238	30 590	25 720	49 109	
2 or more workers	137	573	290	863	661	597	838	516	430	
Mean family income (dollars)	25 540	28 020	25 919	40 835	52 869	40 219	40 741	35 974	62 214	



Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Owensboro city, Daviess County—Con.						Remainder of Daviess County		
	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17.01 (pt.)	Tract 17.02 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>									
Persons 16 years and over	2 740	1 926	—	70	2 807	1 587	—	—	224
In labor force	1 714	1 498	—	59	2 265	1 144	—	—	149
Percent of persons 16 years and over	62.6	77.8	—	84.3	80.7	72.1	—	—	66.5
Civilian labor force	1 700	1 498	—	59	2 252	1 144	—	—	149
Employed	1 606	1 379	—	59	2 104	1 123	—	—	142
Unemployed	94	119	—	—	148	21	—	—	7
Percent of civilian labor force	5.5	7.9	—	—	6.6	1.8	—	—	4.7
Not in labor force	1 026	428	—	11	542	443	—	—	75
Institutionalized persons	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	100	55	—	—	141	126	—	—	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	482	94	—	—	152	119	—	—	40
Females 16 years and over	1 479	1 049	—	34	1 553	796	—	—	108
In labor force	770	750	—	23	1 134	524	—	—	51
Percent of females 16 years and over	52.1	71.5	—	67.6	73.0	65.8	—	—	47.2
Civilian labor force	761	750	—	23	1 134	524	—	—	51
Employed	737	672	—	23	1 079	518	—	—	51
Unemployed	24	78	—	—	55	6	—	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	3.2	10.4	—	—	4.9	1.1	—	—	—
With own children under 6 years	197	249	—	22	331	133	—	—	8
In labor force	145	171	—	17	269	127	—	—	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	266	255	—	6	362	193	—	—	23
In labor force	200	214	—	6	277	152	—	—	23
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	271	387	—	43	452	155	—	—	9
All parents present in household in labor force	192	257	—	30	356	149	—	—	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	540	450	—	29	794	425	—	—	55
All parents present in household in labor force	405	349	—	24	587	39	—	—	39
Persons 16 to 19 years	192	179	—	—	270	153	—	—	12
Not enrolled in school	16	62	—	—	67	12	—	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	11	33	—	—	30	12	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	5	33	—	—	32	6	—	—	—
Employed	—	15	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	5	14	—	—	15	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	4	—	—	10	6	—	—	—
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 606	1 379	—	59	2 104	1 123	—	—	142
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	96	95	—	12	182	236	—	—	33
Professional specialty occupations	248	94	—	23	219	274	—	—	10
Technicians and related support occupations	75	63	—	—	118	37	—	—	—
Sales occupations	265	149	—	—	338	117	—	—	15
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	261	233	—	12	337	169	—	—	13
Private household occupations	18	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	55	17	—	—	31	7	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	157	153	—	—	272	93	—	—	34
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	52	—	—	—	26	14	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	174	177	—	6	209	90	—	—	28
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	67	167	—	—	211	18	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	76	98	—	—	95	42	—	—	9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	62	133	—	6	62	26	—	—	—
Construction	56	92	—	—	82	60	—	—	7
Manufacturing	213	393	—	11	393	174	—	—	21
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	168	117	—	13	169	104	—	—	33
Wholesale and retail trade	359	372	—	—	616	198	—	—	27
Finance, insurance, and real estate	123	46	—	5	124	67	—	—	—
Business and repair services	37	41	—	—	88	37	—	—	14
Professional and related services	428	260	—	17	464	399	—	—	32
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 606	1 379	—	59	2 104	1 123	—	—	142
Private wage and salary workers	1 232	1 272	—	35	1 816	820	—	—	100
Government workers	208	79	—	7	209	199	—	—	22
Local government workers	129	39	—	—	105	119	—	—	22
Self-employed workers	151	23	—	17	79	93	—	—	20
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 891	1 533	—	59	2 316	1 267	—	—	149
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 419	1 145	—	54	1 836	1 048	—	—	118
50 to 52 weeks	1 004	880	—	54	1 404	817	—	—	72
40 to 49 weeks	152	122	—	—	148	85	—	—	16
27 to 39 weeks	96	57	—	—	158	81	—	—	13
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	217	212	—	—	219	70	—	—	19
<b>DISABILITY</b>									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 201	1 791	—	70	2 630	1 455	—	—	184
With a mobility or self-care limitation	55	101	—	—	26	11	—	—	25
With a mobility limitation	48	88	—	—	—	11	—	—	13
In labor force	—	20	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	22	70	—	—	26	5	—	—	25
With a work disability	217	164	—	—	132	70	—	—	20
In labor force	96	56	—	—	70	48	—	—	7
Prevented from working	116	91	—	—	57	17	—	—	13
No work disability	1 984	1 627	—	70	2 498	1 385	—	—	164
In labor force	1 561	1 434	—	59	2 170	1 083	—	—	142
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	525	102	—	—	164	132	—	—	40
With a mobility or self-care limitation	77	42	—	—	64	11	—	—	8
With a mobility limitation	63	33	—	—	46	11	—	—	8
With a self-care limitation	37	31	—	—	35	11	—	—	—
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>									
No workers	123	39	—	—	78	46	—	—	8
Mean family income (dollars)	24 987	8 144	—	—	9 563	40 527	—	—	16 136
1 worker	325	248	—	11	308	122	—	—	50
Mean family income (dollars)	33 564	16 037	—	125 911	19 128	59 678	—	—	15 997
2 or more workers	588	452	—	25	680	478	—	—	28
Mean family income (dollars)	42 773	34 766	—	67 016	36 364	68 284	—	—	31 057



Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Daviess County—Con.							
	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>								
Persons 16 years and over	44	32	14	242	—	—	22	1 310
In labor force	28	16	7	175	—	—	22	874
Percent of persons 16 years and over	63.6	50.0	50.0	72.3	—	—	100.0	66.7
Civilian labor force	28	16	7	175	—	—	22	874
Employed	28	8	7	149	—	—	22	831
Unemployed	—	8	—	26	—	—	—	43
Percent of civilian labor force	—	50.0	—	14.9	—	—	—	4.9
Not in labor force	16	16	7	67	—	—	—	436
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	—	8	—	9	—	—	—	90
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	16	—	7	44	—	—	—	120
Females 16 years and over	22	16	7	156	—	—	6	630
In labor force	15	—	—	98	—	—	6	344
Percent of females 16 years and over	68.2	—	—	62.8	—	—	100.0	54.6
Civilian labor force	15	—	—	98	—	—	6	344
Employed	15	—	—	89	—	—	6	326
Unemployed	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	18
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	—	9.2	—	—	—	5.2
With own children under 6 years	—	8	—	58	—	—	—	105
In labor force	—	—	—	49	—	—	—	56
With own children 6 to 17 years only	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	180
In labor force	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	129
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	—	16	—	67	—	—	—	146
All parents present in household in labor force	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	70
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	—	7	—	56	—	—	12	369
All parents present in household in labor force	—	—	—	56	—	—	12	270
Persons 16 to 19 years	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	110
Not enrolled in school	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	12
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>								
Employed persons 16 years and over	28	8	7	149	—	—	22	831
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	13	8	—	—	—	—	—	97
Professional specialty occupations	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
Technicians and related support occupations	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	18
Sales occupations	8	—	—	30	—	—	—	54
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	75
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Service occupations, except protective and household	—	—	—	34	—	—	6	110
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	109
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—	—	13	—	—	11	145
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	62
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	76
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	41
Construction	—	—	—	6	—	—	5	62
Manufacturing	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	130
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	8	—	8	—	—	6	66
Wholesale and retail trade	14	—	—	45	—	—	—	139
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7	—	—	9	—	—	—	37
Business and repair services	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	27
Professional and related services	7	—	—	25	—	—	11	120
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>								
Employed persons 16 years and over	28	8	7	149	—	—	22	831
Private wage and salary workers	21	8	—	126	—	—	11	598
Government workers	7	—	—	6	—	—	11	116
Local government workers	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	64
Self-employed workers	—	—	7	17	—	—	—	117
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	28	8	14	183	—	—	17	993
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	28	8	7	145	—	—	17	751
50 to 52 weeks	28	—	—	89	—	—	17	521
40 to 49 weeks	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	78
27 to 39 weeks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	—	—	7	19	—	—	—	88
<b>DISABILITY</b>								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	28	32	—	190	—	—	22	1 161
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
With a work disability	—	—	—	13	—	—	5	89
In labor force	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	20
Prevented from working	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	58
No work disability	28	32	—	177	—	—	17	1 072
In labor force	28	16	—	161	—	—	17	825
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	16	—	14	52	—	—	—	149
With a mobility or self-care limitation	9	—	7	—	—	—	—	13
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
With a self-care limitation	9	—	7	—	—	—	—	13
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>								
No workers	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	32
Mean family income (dollars)	—	2 000	—	—	—	—	—	21 675
1 worker	9	8	—	86	—	—	—	140
Mean family income (dollars)	19 010	18 850	—	16 012	—	—	—	20 750
2 or more workers	7	—	7	38	—	—	5	329
Mean family income (dollars)	89 406	—	37 502	28 032	—	—	35 072	44 980

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Daviess County—Con.							
	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 14.99	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17.01 (pt.)	Tract 17.02 (pt.)	Tract 17.03	Tract 18
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>								
Persons 16 years and over	5 927	—	4 589	4 176	475	613	2 926	3 968
In labor force	4 098	—	3 018	2 783	268	359	2 022	2 616
Percent of persons 16 years and over	69.1	—	65.8	66.6	56.4	58.6	69.1	65.9
Civilian labor force	4 090	—	3 018	2 777	268	359	2 022	2 616
Employed	3 923	—	2 778	2 623	255	351	1 954	2 473
Unemployed	167	—	240	154	13	8	68	143
Percent of civilian labor force	4.1	—	8.0	5.5	4.9	2.2	3.4	5.5
Not in labor force	1 829	—	1 571	1 393	207	254	904	1 352
Institutionalized persons	33	—	69	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	241	—	209	277	33	49	133	228
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	622	—	437	453	66	95	339	453
Females 16 years and over	3 031	—	2 189	2 094	230	308	1 474	2 093
In labor force	1 819	—	1 183	1 142	91	152	837	1 158
Percent of females 16 years and over	60.0	—	51.9	54.5	39.6	49.4	56.8	55.3
Civilian labor force	1 819	—	1 183	1 142	91	152	837	1 158
Employed	1 771	—	1 095	1 073	91	144	800	1 084
Unemployed	48	—	88	69	—	8	37	74
Percent of civilian labor force	2.6	—	7.4	6.0	—	5.3	4.4	6.4
With own children under 6 years	637	—	456	382	33	15	286	331
In labor force	438	—	275	240	14	15	201	213
With own children 6 to 17 years only	643	—	535	459	46	72	269	497
In labor force	496	—	328	277	24	45	188	353
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	810	—	572	611	25	22	370	499
All parents present in household in labor force	552	—	330	356	11	22	247	295
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	1 572	—	1 360	1 101	141	108	720	1 227
All parents present in household in labor force	1 138	—	759	606	50	65	509	862
Persons 16 to 19 years	454	—	392	374	45	72	232	338
Not enrolled in school	111	—	103	63	6	8	49	73
Unemployed or not in labor force	23	—	19	9	—	—	12	32
Not high school graduate	34	—	23	5	—	—	13	34
Employed	16	—	13	—	—	—	6	17
Unemployed	6	—	10	5	—	—	—	7
Not in labor force	12	—	—	—	—	—	7	10
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>								
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 923	—	2 778	2 623	255	351	1 954	2 473
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	387	—	196	241	24	55	98	165
Professional specialty occupations	465	—	247	306	16	55	170	207
Technicians and related support occupations	101	—	55	61	6	25	52	83
Sales occupations	511	—	244	262	33	38	244	233
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	550	—	300	331	44	40	253	360
Private household occupations	39	—	—	32	—	—	13	18
Protective service occupations	15	—	23	19	—	—	41	35
Service occupations, except protective and household	405	—	317	276	18	28	222	327
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	95	—	120	128	28	20	90	155
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	602	—	501	406	49	56	354	425
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	404	—	400	301	13	6	184	199
Transportation and material moving occupations	166	—	210	164	12	—	133	180
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	183	—	165	96	12	28	100	86
Construction	247	—	173	187	19	31	158	214
Manufacturing	959	—	825	642	42	77	347	444
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	294	—	203	183	12	39	146	172
Wholesale and retail trade	970	—	579	542	84	41	473	571
Finance, insurance, and real estate	124	—	74	106	—	7	65	78
Business and repair services	89	—	137	65	22	8	69	76
Professional and related services	805	—	468	552	36	115	365	545
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>								
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 923	—	2 778	2 623	255	351	1 954	2 473
Private wage and salary workers	3 242	—	2 335	2 085	221	226	1 531	1 954
Government workers	386	—	287	267	11	71	240	226
Local government workers	185	—	165	109	—	14	148	80
Self-employed workers	276	—	156	259	23	54	171	274
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	4 406	—	3 196	2 976	343	398	2 170	2 824
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	3 351	—	2 501	2 360	224	337	1 641	2 179
50 to 52 weeks	2 496	—	1 699	1 653	186	252	1 162	1 604
40 to 49 weeks	274	—	371	267	—	25	270	238
27 to 39 weeks	208	—	194	155	13	23	75	115
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	520	—	319	292	38	48	215	347
<b>DISABILITY</b>								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	5 227	—	3 997	3 627	397	505	2 522	3 460
With a mobility or self-care limitation	164	—	117	102	31	15	73	128
With a mobility limitation	127	—	100	55	31	15	37	67
In labor force	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	98	—	57	59	6	15	47	98
With a work disability	423	—	375	260	36	33	204	268
In labor force	147	—	77	83	6	12	100	100
Prevented from working	217	—	244	142	30	21	79	145
No work disability	4 804	—	3 622	3 367	361	472	2 318	3 192
In labor force	3 906	—	2 855	2 605	250	334	1 857	2 461
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	659	—	523	543	78	108	404	508
With a mobility or self-care limitation	181	—	101	105	6	12	105	86
With a mobility limitation	134	—	83	91	6	5	105	54
With a self-care limitation	123	—	65	53	—	12	61	52
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>								
No workers	198	—	166	134	11	36	96	101
Mean family income (dollars)	18 435	—	13 332	13 972	22 727	34 446	17 345	19 167
1 worker	566	—	493	461	37	83	295	479
Mean family income (dollars)	31 176	—	26 505	30 780	13 779	45 619	31 435	26 601
2 or more workers	1 549	—	1 151	1 044	128	144	745	945
Mean family income (dollars)	45 416	—	40 814	41 787	46 457	51 087	42 471	38 349



Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Owens County		Totals for split tracts /BNA's in Owens County								
	Owensboro, KY MSA	Total	Owensboro city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>											
Households	33 110	33 110	21 701	1 335	1 346	2 179	2 192	2 155	1 870	2 144	
Less than \$5,000	3 046	3 046	2 451	194	392	492	176	200	257	104	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	3 596	3 596	2 793	217	295	381	115	311	383	183	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3 644	3 644	2 550	151	222	317	259	239	155	245	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	6 614	6 614	4 285	238	225	514	453	317	373	392	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	5 890	5 890	3 694	282	120	267	375	326	231	506	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5 647	5 647	3 055	174	74	140	359	324	242	458	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	3 368	3 368	2 087	72	18	57	357	260	160	211	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	679	679	401	7	—	11	47	61	52	16	
\$100,000 or more	626	626	385	—	—	—	51	117	17	29	
Median (dollars)	24 399	24 399	21 952	20 669	9 614	12 471	28 454	25 288	17 365	28 025	
Mean (dollars)	29 964	29 964	28 086	21 593	13 403	16 572	34 597	37 032	24 466	29 602	
Families	24 120	24 120	14 503	1 033	800	1 474	1 568	1 184	1 112	1 455	
Median income (dollars)	29 696	29 696	27 892	24 325	12 643	15 697	33 231	36 536	25 114	32 321	
Males 15 years and over, with income	29 160	29 160	17 563	1 152	902	1 645	1 976	1 456	1 371	1 733	
Median income (dollars)	17 792	17 792	16 634	15 443	9 412	10 709	20 500	21 471	14 375	21 036	
Percent year-round full-time workers	53.5	53.5	51.2	49.4	36.9	37.2	58.9	46.7	47.3	60.5	
Median income (dollars)	25 198	25 198	24 838	20 877	16 031	18 060	30 221	32 984	21 335	28 865	
Females 15 years and over, with income	29 753	29 753	19 980	1 354	1 193	2 013	1 966	1 998	1 658	2 106	
Median income (dollars)	8 236	8 236	8 240	6 561	5 443	6 012	8 175	8 987	8 554	9 817	
Percent year-round full-time workers	31.5	31.5	31.1	30.0	20.8	24.1	30.6	25.8	30.2	37.9	
Median income (dollars)	15 616	15 616	15 320	13 199	10 484	14 033	15 290	15 821	15 000	14 242	
Per capita income (dollars)	11 456	11 456	11 492	7 843	5 547	6 780	13 645	18 339	11 257	12 423	
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>											
Households	33 110	33 110	21 701	1 335	1 346	2 179	2 192	2 155	1 870	2 144	
With earnings	26 243	26 243	16 438	1 007	841	1 427	1 765	1 360	1 235	1 807	
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 616	30 616	29 080	22 863	15 324	18 501	33 963	39 821	25 828	28 627	
With Social Security income	9 415	9 415	6 619	398	464	769	625	1 074	706	566	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 353	7 353	7 243	6 074	5 440	6 515	7 291	7 629	7 424	8 708	
With public assistance income	2 206	2 206	1 734	195	323	389	113	43	161	83	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 988	2 988	3 033	2 992	2 685	2 652	4 184	4 407	3 024	2 740	
With retirement income	5 260	5 260	3 597	206	215	310	370	484	305	400	
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 421	7 421	7 403	7 002	4 420	5 015	8 457	7 462	8 925	6 545	
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>											
Families (dollars)	34 636	34 636	33 455	24 385	15 882	18 251	40 634	49 700	30 667	34 301	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 277	34 277	32 378	22 115	12 579	15 717	43 645	62 390	26 475	31 016	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 000	35 000	34 470	26 302	20 329	20 525	37 684	43 078	33 412	36 882	
Married-couple families (dollars)	38 373	38 373	38 379	28 392	20 513	22 397	44 524	54 326	33 698	37 899	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 646	39 646	39 929	28 080	18 858	23 368	49 663	71 993	32 714	37 844	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 144	37 144	37 063	28 644	21 942	21 672	39 570	45 748	34 303	37 935	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	16 578	16 578	15 561	11 359	9 855	10 807	17 602	19 881	21 484	19 248	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 128	12 128	11 500	6 243	7 233	4 769	13 626	17 077	10 460	13 622	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 646	22 646	21 700	16 692	16 329	18 142	23 020	22 143	31 880	31 184	
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>											
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>											
Families	24 120	24 120	14 503	1 033	800	1 474	1 568	1 184	1 112	1 455	
Householder worked in 1989	19 303	19 303	11 048	774	505	901	1 310	852	758	1 176	
With related children under 18 years	12 688	12 688	7 418	512	476	817	793	440	452	682	
With related children under 5 years	5 035	5 035	2 977	182	192	423	258	191	176	277	
Married-couple families	19 765	19 765	11 197	750	453	901	1 302	1 025	836	1 176	
Householder worked in 1989	16 362	16 362	8 897	627	307	600	1 098	746	602	951	
With related children under 18 years	10 008	10 008	5 329	348	221	413	649	365	330	502	
With related children under 5 years	4 089	4 089	2 207	118	101	205	204	165	112	207	
Female householder, no husband present	3 666	3 666	2 858	241	340	474	215	159	239	256	
Householder worked in 1989	2 421	2 421	1 843	121	191	246	168	106	142	219	
With related children under 18 years	2 312	2 312	1 884	140	248	345	131	75	116	174	
With related children under 5 years	849	849	701	56	84	190	54	26	64	64	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	10 714	10 714	8 453	368	635	930	718	986	846	763	
Nonfamily householder	8 990	8 990	7 198	302	546	705	624	971	758	689	
65 years and over	3 913	3 913	3 012	178	273	347	232	631	388	191	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	85 319	85 319	51 870	3 567	3 174	5 349	5 535	4 282	4 009	4 945	
Persons under 18 years	23 285	23 285	13 269	1 029	1 003	1 546	1 403	761	779	1 168	
Related children under 18 years	23 143	23 143	13 153	1 029	996	1 546	1 398	761	773	1 161	
Related children 5 to 17 years	16 800	16 800	9 343	742	696	1 056	1 054	549	524	825	
Persons 65 years and over	10 471	10 471	7 377	408	481	824	649	1 262	935	601	
Persons 75 years and over	4 134	4 134	3 003	118	185	343	203	628	438	187	
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>											
Families	2 993	2 993	2 213	211	331	544	133	44	164	131	
Percent below poverty level	12.4	12.4	15.3	20.4	41.4	36.9	8.5	3.7	14.7	9.0	
Householder worked in 1989	1 705	1 705	1 104	105	153	231	70	9	107	107	
With related children under 18 years	2 257	2 257	1 683	162	269	412	90	21	144	115	
With related children under 5 years	1 183	1 183	879	67	129	240	56	17	68	70	
Married-couple families	1 525	1 525	981	60	110	217	65	31	87	52	
Householder worked in 1989	913	913	482	32	38	85	33	—	55	45	
With related children under 18 years	978	978	590	40	72	106	33	8	67	36	
With related children under 5 years	586	586	345	14	45	72	7	8	22	36	
Female householder, no husband present	1 336	1 336	1 150	133	221	294	68	13	71	79	
Householder worked in 1989	695	695	573	63	115	131	37	9	46	62	
With related children under 18 years	1 177	1 177	1 033	109	197	285	57	13	71	79	
With related children under 5 years	561	561	498	45	84	154	49	9	46	34	
Unrelated individuals	3 248	3 248	2 543	154	298	357	190	260	321	111	
Nonfamily householder	2 443	2 443	1 983	127	251	248	136	260	273	79	
65 years and over	1 270	1 270	948	90	127	125	59	189	154	44	
Persons	13 179	13 179	9 804	882	1 393	2 109	606	387	911	534	
Percent below poverty level	15.4	15.4	18.9	24.7	43.9	39.4	10.9	9.0	22.7	10.8	
Persons under 18 years	4 933	4 933	3 711	395	582	907	202	48	297	246	
Related children under 18 years	4 825	4 825	3 622	395	575	907	197	48	297	239	
Related children 5 to 17 years	3 240	3 240	2 377	262	377	586	134	32	200	143	
Persons 65 years and over	1 802	1 802	1 376	124	191	233	101	210	176	58	
Persons 75 years and over	943	943	690	47	106	145	40	142	84	19	
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>											
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	5 939	5 939	4 754	467	715	1 342	237	99	450	147	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	17 396	17 396	12 710	1 128	1 773	2 566	894	609	1 121	741	
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	31 549	31 549	20 604	1 702	2 317	3 587	1 492	1 008	1 717	1 335	



Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Owens County—Con.								Owensboro city, Owens County	
	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 16	Tract 17.01	Tract 17.02	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Households	1 306	839	1 344	1 569	2 744	1 981	1 734	1 069	1 335	1 346
Less than \$5,000	75	13	46	67	130	96	124	24	194	392
\$5,000 to \$9,999	130	42	168	179	168	159	115	14	217	295
\$10,000 to \$14,999	129	81	147	213	268	169	150	35	151	222
\$15,000 to \$24,999	316	96	239	322	505	418	454	133	238	225
\$25,000 to \$34,999	310	122	253	341	425	421	413	193	282	120
\$35,000 to \$49,999	234	188	246	247	693	413	286	228	174	74
\$50,000 to \$74,999	94	220	175	159	424	167	154	237	72	18
\$75,000 to \$99,999	18	18	44	16	57	81	27	124	7	—
\$100,000 or more	—	59	26	25	74	57	11	81	—	—
Median (dollars)	25 112	41 197	27 586	25 064	32 578	28 262	25 414	41 384	20 669	9 614
Mean (dollars)	27 026	48 301	32 641	28 349	35 973	33 690	29 020	54 978	21 593	13 403
Families	898	662	1 041	1 240	2 313	1 675	1 242	909	1 033	800
Median income (dollars)	29 963	46 857	32 025	26 572	35 934	31 303	28 192	46 339	24 325	12 643
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 128	832	1 229	1 472	2 782	2 013	1 460	1 024	1 152	902
Median income (dollars)	19 697	26 706	18 597	17 036	21 611	18 910	19 846	31 413	15 443	9 412
Percent year-round full-time workers	47.0	57.8	50.9	59.9	59.0	55.7	65.1	66.3	49.4	36.9
Median income (dollars)	24 810	36 031	25 223	22 470	28 662	24 571	23 164	35 486	20 877	16 031
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 052	907	1 233	1 421	2 443	1 626	1 529	956	1 354	1 193
Median income (dollars)	10 174	9 613	9 734	8 777	9 318	9 138	10 672	13 627	6 561	5 443
Percent year-round full-time workers	35.1	27.7	32.1	36.5	34.6	36.0	41.9	40.3	30.0	20.8
Median income (dollars)	15 580	21 023	18 929	13 731	17 086	16 250	15 687	16 968	13 199	10 484
Per capita income (dollars)	11 335	17 175	12 737	9 865	12 142	11 297	10 764	20 643	7 843	5 547
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>										
Households	1 306	839	1 344	1 569	2 744	1 981	1 734	1 069	1 335	1 346
With earnings	1 069	687	1 073	1 422	2 331	1 700	1 573	948	1 007	841
Mean earnings (dollars)	26 443	47 737	30 730	28 124	35 449	34 431	28 913	52 366	22 863	15 324
With Social Security income	325	231	444	275	627	511	243	222	398	464
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 321	9 146	8 259	6 725	8 141	6 621	7 743	9 312	6 074	5 440
With public assistance income	36	15	72	106	83	80	51	6	195	323
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 544	17 359	3 021	2 271	4 433	2 606	3 016	453	2 992	2 685
With retirement income	211	148	334	150	465	286	190	180	206	215
Mean retirement income (dollars)	10 688	8 215	7 981	5 656	7 830	6 865	6 765	13 069	7 002	4 420
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>										
Families (dollars)	31 249	55 402	37 759	30 973	39 622	37 462	30 653	59 590	24 385	15 882
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 844	54 146	34 983	31 726	40 835	38 722	27 738	63 821	22 115	12 579
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 390	56 273	39 832	29 726	38 249	35 934	35 949	55 388	26 302	20 329
Married-couple families (dollars)	33 327	56 862	40 537	34 027	41 827	39 420	34 496	62 891	28 392	20 513
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 452	55 276	40 536	35 880	44 015	40 475	32 352	68 740	28 080	18 858
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 759	58 042	40 538	30 709	39 499	38 076	38 188	57 225	28 644	21 942
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	21 765	32 916	19 837	16 317	20 336	17 707	17 531	24 634	11 359	9 855
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 458	24 649	17 818	11 667	19 695	17 097	13 848	25 502	6 243	7 233
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 256	37 050	25 183	23 457	21 412	18 202	28 189	23 740	16 692	16 329
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>										
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>										
Families	898	662	1 041	1 240	2 313	1 675	1 242	909	1 033	800
Householder worked in 1989	741	550	819	1 082	1 953	1 462	1 100	802	774	505
With related children under 18 years	446	285	471	601	1 249	958	807	453	512	476
With related children under 5 years	149	111	157	277	498	370	335	140	182	192
Married-couple families	746	612	895	999	2 091	1 521	947	819	750	453
Householder worked in 1989	617	513	683	890	1 757	1 364	856	712	627	307
With related children under 18 years	340	261	356	452	1 099	875	599	403	348	221
With related children under 5 years	126	111	131	243	449	349	292	140	118	140
Female householder, no husband present	135	30	124	180	174	134	257	67	241	340
Householder worked in 1989	107	17	114	145	148	83	212	67	121	191
With related children under 18 years	89	10	96	126	109	76	197	34	140	248
With related children under 5 years	36	—	20	27	49	21	43	—	56	84
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	510	177	330	446	520	330	623	181	368	635
Nonfamily householder	408	177	303	329	431	306	492	160	302	546
65 years and over	145	83	120	87	204	156	70	39	178	273
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 091	2 103	3 502	4 445	8 080	5 874	4 577	2 821	3 567	3 174
Persons under 18 years	753	472	823	1 379	2 422	1 812	1 440	721	1 029	1 003
Related children under 18 years	746	472	823	1 359	2 422	1 812	1 429	710	1 029	996
Related children 5 to 17 years	575	341	599	974	1 822	1 284	1 019	570	742	696
Persons 65 years and over	347	303	525	251	659	543	242	240	408	481
Persons 75 years and over	133	93	180	80	213	195	130	34	118	185
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>										
Families	66	16	66	191	137	108	168	7	211	331
Percent below poverty level	7.3	2.4	6.3	15.4	5.9	6.4	13.5	.8	20.4	41.4
Householder worked in 1989	25	8	50	136	122	77	94	7	105	153
With related children under 18 years	52	8	55	125	107	53	145	—	162	269
With related children under 5 years	30	—	18	56	75	28	60	—	67	129
Married-couple families	35	16	33	111	103	80	93	—	60	110
Householder worked in 1989	9	8	22	78	88	65	54	—	32	38
With related children under 18 years	29	8	22	56	73	41	75	—	40	72
With related children under 5 years	16	—	10	31	55	23	35	—	14	45
Female householder, no husband present	24	—	33	73	20	20	75	7	133	221
Householder worked in 1989	9	—	28	58	20	6	40	7	63	115
With related children under 18 years	16	—	33	62	20	6	70	—	109	197
With related children under 5 years	7	—	8	18	20	5	25	—	45	84
Unrelated individuals	127	25	57	86	147	100	104	34	154	298
Nonfamily householder	101	25	52	43	95	100	57	24	127	251
65 years and over	33	19	17	8	70	49	25	9	90	127
Persons	352	67	267	672	618	478	680	49	882	1 393
Percent below poverty level	11.4	3.2	7.6	15.1	7.6	8.1	14.9	1.7	24.7	43.9
Persons under 18 years	119	15	103	261	219	157	291	5	395	582
Related children under 18 years	112	15	103	241	219	157	280	—	395	575
Related children 5 to 17 years	72	15	84	142	144	116	203	—	262	377
Persons 65 years and over	41	19	27	37	70	84	45	9	124	191
Persons 75 years and over	14	6	14	5	36	59	45	—	47	106
<b>Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	160	13	80	168	284	114	353	14	467	715
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	479	77	381	1 015	888	680	861	90	1 128	1 773
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 022	248	938	1 889	2 272	2 063	1 787	231	1 702	2 317

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Owensboro city, Daviess County—Con.									
	Tract 3	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	885	2 065	1 112	2 169	2 139	1 863	1 986	1 306	839	
Less than \$5,000	201	492	171	176	192	257	63	75	13	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	168	362	235	108	311	383	141	130	42	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	187	309	193	259	239	155	210	129	81	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	172	490	260	444	309	373	392	316	96	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	61	239	158	375	326	231	506	310	122	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	47	105	71	359	324	235	426	234	188	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	49	57	24	357	260	160	203	94	220	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	11	—	40	61	52	16	18	18	
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	51	117	17	29	—	59	
Median (dollars)	11 413	12 115	12 972	28 602	25 508	17 306	28 732	25 112	41 197	
Mean (dollars)	15 519	16 110	16 754	34 567	37 231	24 417	30 587	27 026	48 301	
Families	378	1 388	665	1 552	1 168	1 105	1 331	898	662	
Median income (dollars)	13 182	15 436	16 964	33 269	36 821	24 978	33 159	29 963	46 857	
Males 15 years and over, with income	759	1 529	815	1 954	1 440	1 364	1 647	1 128	832	
Median income (dollars)	7 132	10 430	10 891	20 633	22 059	14 242	21 628	19 697	26 706	
Percent year-round full-time workers	37.7	36.7	35.8	58.9	47.2	47.6	61.1	47.0	57.8	
Median income (dollars)	12 062	17 054	19 569	30 210	32 984	21 335	29 077	24 810	36 031	
Females 15 years and over, with income	804	1 932	944	1 944	1 998	1 651	1 965	1 052	907	
Median income (dollars)	5 600	5 923	6 667	8 000	8 987	8 548	10 144	10 174	9 613	
Percent year-round full-time workers	21.9	24.0	26.6	30.2	25.8	30.3	38.3	35.1	27.7	
Median income (dollars)	13 894	13 915	13 713	15 308	15 821	15 000	14 728	15 580	21 023	
Per capita income (dollars)	7 150	6 604	7 522	13 601	18 535	11 231	12 800	11 335	17 175	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	885	2 065	1 112	2 169	2 139	1 863	1 986	1 306	839	
With earnings	626	1 329	785	1 749	1 352	1 228	1 675	1 069	687	
Mean earnings (dollars)	16 279	18 332	16 973	33 908	39 999	25 968	29 772	26 443	47 737	
With Social Security income	308	736	357	618	1 074	699	515	325	231	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 129	6 456	7 228	7 332	7 629	7 369	8 876	7 321	9 146	
With public assistance income	107	389	87	113	43	161	66	36	15	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 416	2 652	3 566	4 184	4 407	3 024	2 898	2 544	17 359	
With retirement income	141	292	201	361	484	305	374	211	148	
Mean retirement income (dollars)	4 960	4 898	5 993	8 616	7 462	8 925	6 683	10 688	8 215	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	16 635	18 086	19 428	40 539	50 238	30 624	35 662	31 249	55 402	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 266	15 864	17 286	43 645	63 604	26 475	34 206	28 844	54 146	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 861	20 101	22 233	37 434	43 330	33 369	36 726	33 990	56 273	
Married-couple families (dollars)	19 439	22 246	22 396	44 458	55 022	33 666	38 192	33 327	56 862	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 517	23 655	21 958	49 663	73 706	32 714	38 504	31 452	55 276	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 729	21 132	22 826	39 317	46 063	34 259	37 985	34 759	58 042	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	10 937	10 946	11 887	17 602	19 881	21 484	21 989	21 765	32 916	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	6 433	4 710	10 950	13 626	17 077	10 460	17 018	21 458	24 649	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 733	18 142	14 664	23 020	22 143	31 880	29 042	22 256	37 050	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	378	1 388	665	1 552	1 168	1 105	1 331	898	662	
Householder worked in 1989	236	833	437	1 303	844	751	1 061	741	550	
With related children under 18 years	148	780	392	793	432	452	604	446	285	
With related children under 5 years	81	416	185	258	183	176	227	169	111	
Married-couple families	257	836	438	1 286	1 009	829	1 129	746	612	
Householder worked in 1989	174	553	323	1 091	738	595	913	617	513	
With related children under 18 years	106	397	222	649	357	330	493	340	261	
With related children under 5 years	62	198	118	204	157	112	198	126	111	
Female householder, no husband present	94	461	214	215	159	239	179	135	30	
Householder worked in 1989	41	233	108	168	106	142	142	107	17	
With related children under 18 years	36	332	170	131	75	116	105	89	10	
With related children under 5 years	19	190	67	54	26	64	23	36	—	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	663	880	538	711	986	846	721	510	177	
Nonfamily householder	507	677	447	617	771	758	655	408	177	
65 years and over	183	339	150	225	631	388	157	145	83	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 772	5 061	2 456	5 491	4 227	3 995	4 580	3 091	2 103	
Persons under 18 years	311	1 482	649	1 403	738	779	1 045	753	472	
Related children under 18 years	292	1 482	626	1 398	738	773	1 038	746	472	
Related children 5 to 17 years	195	1 001	397	1 054	535	524	760	575	341	
Persons 65 years and over	357	784	409	633	1 262	921	549	347	303	
Persons 75 years and over	194	330	196	203	628	438	169	133	93	
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	124	519	184	133	36	164	74	66	16	
Percent below poverty level	32.8	37.4	27.7	8.6	3.1	14.8	5.6	7.3	2.4	
Householder worked in 1989	55	206	95	70	9	107	50	25	8	
With related children under 18 years	63	399	148	90	13	144	58	52	8	
With related children under 5 years	34	240	86	56	9	68	41	30	—	
Married-couple families	71	205	91	65	23	87	43	35	16	
Householder worked in 1989	25	73	70	33	—	55	36	9	8	
With related children under 18 years	33	106	62	33	—	67	27	29	8	
With related children under 5 years	21	72	52	7	—	22	27	16	—	
Female householder, no husband present	42	281	93	68	13	71	31	24	—	
Householder worked in 1989	19	118	25	37	9	46	14	9	—	
With related children under 18 years	24	272	86	57	13	71	31	16	—	
With related children under 5 years	13	154	34	49	9	46	14	7	—	
Unrelated individuals	265	357	212	190	260	321	91	127	25	
Nonfamily householder	190	248	162	136	260	273	67	101	25	
65 years and over	27	125	44	59	189	154	32	33	19	
Persons	645	2 058	828	606	348	911	344	352	67	
Percent below poverty level	36.4	40.7	33.7	11.0	8.2	22.8	7.5	11.4	3.2	
Persons under 18 years	157	894	295	202	25	297	142	119	15	
Related children under 18 years	138	894	287	197	25	297	135	112	15	
Related children 5 to 17 years	97	573	180	134	18	200	78	72	15	
Persons 65 years and over	78	233	60	101	210	176	46	41	19	
Persons 75 years and over	15	145	35	40	142	84	7	14	6	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	365	1 342	276	237	60	450	95	160	13	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	807	2 475	1 013	894	570	1 121	526	479	77	
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 229	3 435	1 524	1 485	969	1 717	1 071	1 022	248	



Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Owensboro city, Daviess County—Can.						Remainder of Daviess County		
	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17.01 (pt.)	Tract 17.02 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>									
Households	1 339	977	—	36	1 532	772	—	—	114
Less than \$5,000	46	53	—	—	102	24	—	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	168	131	—	—	102	—	—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	147	117	—	—	123	28	—	—	19
\$15,000 to \$24,999	239	194	—	—	430	107	—	—	8
\$25,000 to \$34,999	253	245	—	—	346	120	—	—	24
\$35,000 to \$49,999	241	156	—	6	269	146	—	—	28
\$50,000 to \$74,999	175	69	—	11	134	184	—	—	35
\$75,000 to \$99,999	44	5	—	13	21	95	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	26	7	—	6	5	68	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	27 482	24 536	—	76 019	25 169	43 125	—	—	26 000
Mean (dollars)	32 632	25 382	—	85 012	28 343	58 755	—	—	24 952
Families	1 036	739	—	36	1 066	646	—	—	86
Median income (dollars)	31 937	25 931	—	76 019	27 606	50 409	—	—	17 941
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 213	831	—	36	1 208	753	—	—	116
Median income (dollars)	18 785	17 004	—	60 000	20 396	31 744	—	—	14 352
Percent year-round full-time workers	50.6	59.9	—	100.0	66.1	67.7	—	—	44.0
Median income (dollars)	25 714	22 214	—	60 000	23 441	36 065	—	—	32 589
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 227	928	—	23	1 365	693	—	—	81
Median income (dollars)	9 685	9 415	—	23 125	11 309	14 669	—	—	7 125
Percent year-round full-time workers	31.8	41.2	—	78.3	44.4	43.6	—	—	25.9
Median income (dollars)	19 026	13 292	—	24 167	15 875	17 336	—	—	30 481
Per capita income (dollars)	12 805	9 050	—	21 383	10 753	21 461	—	—	9 975
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>									
Households	1 339	977	—	36	1 532	772	—	—	114
With earnings	1 068	883	—	36	1 402	701	—	—	98
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 724	25 543	—	85 103	28 650	56 237	—	—	20 790
With Social Security income	444	153	—	—	168	129	—	—	33
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 259	5 630	—	—	7 148	8 620	—	—	7 835
With public assistance income	72	70	—	—	51	6	—	—	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 021	2 025	—	—	3 016	453	—	—	—
With retirement income	334	92	—	—	130	103	—	—	18
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 981	5 372	—	—	6 607	14 272	—	—	6 924
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>									
Families (dollars)	37 772	27 076	—	85 012	29 423	64 682	—	—	20 913
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 983	27 928	—	88 038	27 099	65 468	—	—	13 094
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 872	25 440	—	66 250	34 472	63 681	—	—	26 817
Married-couple families (dollars)	40 568	30 989	—	85 012	33 513	67 141	—	—	24 339
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 536	32 634	—	88 038	32 089	70 842	—	—	16 752
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 588	27 496	—	66 250	36 534	62 880	—	—	26 817
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 837	14 632	—	—	17 637	28 121	—	—	5 880
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 818	12 385	—	—	13 848	28 121	—	—	5 880
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 183	18 584	—	—	29 700	—	—	—	—
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>									
<b>All Income Levels In 1989</b>									
Families	1 036	739	—	36	1 066	646	—	—	86
Householder worked in 1989	819	623	—	36	954	581	—	—	68
With related children under 18 years	466	503	—	31	736	362	—	—	37
With related children under 5 years	157	182	—	25	308	125	—	—	7
Married-couple families	890	553	—	36	777	596	—	—	65
Householder worked in 1989	683	486	—	36	710	531	—	—	47
With related children under 18 years	351	376	—	31	528	319	—	—	16
With related children under 5 years	131	156	—	25	265	125	—	—	7
Female householder, no husband present	124	149	—	—	251	27	—	—	13
Householder worked in 1989	114	114	—	—	212	27	—	—	13
With related children under 18 years	96	112	—	—	197	27	—	—	13
With related children under 5 years	20	19	—	—	43	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	330	344	—	—	597	147	—	—	50
Nonfamily householder	303	238	—	—	466	126	—	—	28
65 years and over	120	59	—	—	56	25	—	—	8
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 468	2 688	—	142	3 956	2 099	—	—	288
Persons under 18 years	811	857	—	72	1 274	591	—	—	64
Related children under 18 years	811	837	—	72	1 263	580	—	—	64
Related children 5 to 17 years	587	573	—	29	872	462	—	—	55
Persons 65 years and over	525	102	—	—	164	132	—	—	40
Persons 75 years and over	180	22	—	—	101	13	—	—	13
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>									
Families	66	140	—	—	149	—	—	—	25
Percent below poverty level	6.4	18.9	—	—	14.0	—	—	—	29.1
Householder worked in 1989	50	90	—	—	81	—	—	—	25
With related children under 18 years	55	90	—	—	132	—	—	—	13
With related children under 5 years	18	41	—	—	60	—	—	—	—
Married-couple families	33	68	—	—	74	—	—	—	12
Householder worked in 1989	22	40	—	—	41	—	—	—	12
With related children under 18 years	22	29	—	—	62	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	10	24	—	—	35	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	33	65	—	—	75	—	—	—	13
Householder worked in 1989	28	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
With related children under 18 years	33	54	—	—	70	—	—	—	13
With related children under 5 years	8	10	—	—	25	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	57	64	—	—	88	34	—	—	—
Nonfamily householder	52	26	—	—	41	24	—	—	—
65 years and over	17	8	—	—	15	9	—	—	—
Persons	267	481	—	—	588	34	—	—	51
Percent below poverty level	7.7	17.9	—	—	14.9	1.6	—	—	17.7
Persons under 18 years	103	215	—	—	265	5	—	—	13
Related children under 18 years	103	195	—	—	254	—	—	—	13
Related children 5 to 17 years	84	110	—	—	177	—	—	—	13
Persons 65 years and over	27	26	—	—	35	9	—	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	14	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	—
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	80	145	—	—	335	14	—	—	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	381	672	—	—	733	61	—	—	91
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	938	1 185	—	—	1 587	175	—	—	152



Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Owens County—Con.							
	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Households	23	16	7	158	—	—	5	592
Less than \$5,000	—	8	—	41	—	—	—	14
\$5,000 to \$9,999	7	—	—	42	—	—	—	48
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	96
\$15,000 to \$24,999	9	8	—	—	—	—	—	128
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	—	7	32	—	—	5	91
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	90
\$75,000 to \$99,999	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Median (dollars)	18 750	11 250	38 750	9 222	—	—	36 250	25 403
Mean (dollars)	37 425	10 425	37 502	17 222	—	—	35 072	33 245
Families	16	16	7	124	—	—	5	501
Median income (dollars)	19 722	11 250	38 750	11 667	—	—	36 250	27 175
Males 15 years and over, with income	22	16	7	86	—	—	16	641
Median income (dollars)	9 333	10 000	28 750	10 938	—	—	6 250	17 064
Percent year-round full-time workers	59.1	—	—	50.0	—	—	68.8	59.9
Median income (dollars)	40 056	—	—	15 536	—	—	7 292	23 182
Females 15 years and over, with income	22	—	7	141	—	—	6	493
Median income (dollars)	11 250	—	8 750	6 875	—	—	16 250	7 174
Percent year-round full-time workers	68.2	—	—	32.6	—	—	100.0	27.8
Median income (dollars)	12 344	—	—	13 125	—	—	16 250	15 815
Per capita income (dollars)	19 132	3 033	18 751	7 409	—	—	5 746	11 142
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>								
Households	23	16	7	158	—	—	5	592
With earnings	16	8	7	132	—	—	5	539
Mean earnings (dollars)	39 928	9 850	1 236	14 106	—	—	32 000	32 352
With Social Security income	7	—	7	51	—	—	—	122
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	3 622	—	12 966	7 015	—	—	—	8 098
With public assistance income	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	36
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	—	—	2 127	—	—	—	2 751
With retirement income	9	—	—	26	—	—	—	58
Mean retirement income (dollars)	2 088	—	—	4 562	—	—	—	6 107
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>								
Families (dollars)	49 808	10 425	37 502	19 696	—	—	35 072	36 720
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	2 000	—	8 031	—	—	—	38 158
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 808	18 850	37 502	39 474	—	—	35 072	34 792
Married-couple families (dollars)	49 808	10 425	37 502	30 871	—	—	35 072	37 793
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	2 000	—	4 790	—	—	—	40 484
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 808	18 850	37 502	37 048	—	—	35 072	33 852
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	—	—	12 874	—	—	—	24 417
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	8 454	—	—	—	6 789
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	51 000	—	—	—	38 935
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>								
<b>All Income Levels In 1989</b>								
Families	16	16	7	124	—	—	5	501
Householder worked in 1989	7	8	7	115	—	—	—	459
With related children under 18 years	—	8	—	78	—	—	5	298
With related children under 5 years	—	8	—	50	—	—	—	95
Married-couple families	16	16	7	47	—	—	5	446
Householder worked in 1989	7	8	7	38	—	—	—	404
With related children under 18 years	—	8	—	9	—	—	5	276
With related children under 5 years	—	8	—	9	—	—	—	87
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	77	—	—	—	31
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	77	—	—	—	31
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	69	—	—	—	14
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	41	—	—	—	8
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	7	—	—	42	—	—	—	102
Nonfamily householder	7	—	—	34	—	—	—	91
65 years and over	7	—	—	34	—	—	—	28
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	44	55	14	365	—	—	34	1 757
Persons under 18 years	—	23	—	123	—	—	12	522
Related children under 18 years	—	23	—	123	—	—	12	522
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	14	—	65	—	—	12	401
Persons 65 years and over	16	—	14	52	—	—	—	149
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	58
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>								
Families	—	8	—	57	—	—	—	51
Percent below poverty level	—	50.0	—	46.0	—	—	—	10.2
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	57	—	—	—	46
With related children under 18 years	—	8	—	35	—	—	—	35
With related children under 5 years	—	8	—	29	—	—	—	15
Married-couple families	—	8	—	9	—	—	—	43
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	38
With related children under 18 years	—	8	—	9	—	—	—	27
With related children under 5 years	—	8	—	9	—	—	—	7
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	48	—	—	—	8
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	48	—	—	—	8
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	48	—	—	—	8
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	8
Unrelated individuals	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	22
Nonfamily householder	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	17
65 years and over	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
Persons	—	39	—	190	—	—	—	191
Percent below poverty level	—	70.9	—	52.1	—	—	—	10.9
Persons under 18 years	—	23	—	104	—	—	—	46
Related children under 18 years	—	23	—	104	—	—	—	46
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	14	—	65	—	—	—	32
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	11
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	5
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	39	—	52	—	—	—	23
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	—	39	—	215	—	—	—	343
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	7	39	—	264	—	—	—	704

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Daviess County—Con.							
	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 14.99	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17.01 (pt.)	Tract 17.02 (pt.)	Tract 17.03	Tract 18
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Households	2 744	—	2 108	1 945	202	297	1 401	1 797
Less than \$5,000	130	—	165	96	22	—	90	29
\$5,000 to \$9,999	168	—	88	159	13	14	73	172
\$10,000 to \$14,999	268	—	205	169	27	7	165	114
\$15,000 to \$24,999	505	—	404	418	24	26	327	456
\$25,000 to \$34,999	425	—	447	421	67	73	228	411
\$35,000 to \$49,999	693	—	474	407	17	82	313	436
\$50,000 to \$74,999	424	—	244	156	20	53	148	138
\$75,000 to \$99,999	57	—	54	68	6	29	31	15
\$100,000 or more	74	—	27	51	6	13	26	26
Median (dollars)	32 578	—	27 719	27 896	27 917	39 226	27 662	28 472
Mean (dollars)	35 973	—	33 906	32 740	34 154	45 161	33 382	30 582
Families	2 313	—	1 810	1 639	176	263	1 136	1 525
Median income (dollars)	35 934	—	30 583	30 829	29 722	40 795	32 246	31 225
Males 15 years and over, with income	2 782	—	2 211	1 977	252	271	1 413	1 787
Median income (dollars)	21 611	—	18 643	18 700	17 661	30 625	17 675	20 550
Percent year-round full-time workers	59.0	—	52.0	54.9	60.3	62.4	57.5	61.4
Median income (dollars)	28 662	—	23 423	23 714	21 591	33 047	23 418	25 685
Females 15 years and over, with income	2 443	—	1 776	1 603	164	263	1 182	1 592
Median income (dollars)	9 318	—	6 530	9 026	5 650	11 920	8 564	8 380
Percent year-round full-time workers	34.6	—	30.9	35.4	20.7	31.6	29.6	31.8
Median income (dollars)	17 086	—	16 096	16 076	9 583	16 106	15 147	15 471
Per capita income (dollars)	12 142	—	11 321	11 047	10 831	18 282	11 885	10 034
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>								
Households	2 744	—	2 108	1 945	202	297	1 401	1 797
With earnings	2 331	—	1 810	1 664	171	247	1 207	1 570
Mean earnings (dollars)	35 449	—	34 668	33 335	31 076	41 380	33 602	29 473
With Social Security income	627	—	476	511	75	93	334	460
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 141	—	6 766	6 621	9 075	10 272	7 817	7 860
With public assistance income	83	—	146	80	—	—	69	41
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 433	—	2 449	2 606	—	—	2 293	2 564
With retirement income	465	—	243	286	60	77	161	260
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 830	—	8 138	6 865	7 109	11 460	8 782	5 702
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>								
Families (dollars)	39 622	—	34 396	36 417	38 104	47 084	37 482	33 389
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 835	—	33 908	36 998	34 303	57 269	39 503	34 605
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 249	—	35 007	35 732	40 675	41 695	35 598	31 768
Married-couple families (dollars)	41 827	—	35 348	38 314	38 988	51 533	39 095	35 230
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 015	—	35 270	38 679	34 303	60 758	40 963	36 314
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 499	—	35 447	37 864	42 347	45 957	37 268	33 650
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	20 336	—	27 444	17 707	13 079	22 281	20 223	20 896
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 695	—	20 377	17 097	—	15 400	7 562	13 682
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 412	—	32 541	18 202	13 079	23 740	25 934	25 018
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>								
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>								
Families	2 313	—	1 810	1 639	176	263	1 136	1 525
Householder worked in 1989	1 953	—	1 562	1 426	146	221	977	1 306
With related children under 18 years	1 249	—	1 041	927	71	91	574	891
With related children under 5 years	498	—	458	345	27	15	261	294
Married-couple families	2 091	—	1 662	1 485	170	223	1 017	1 318
Householder worked in 1989	1 757	—	1 470	1 328	146	181	902	1 170
With related children under 18 years	1 099	—	947	844	71	84	525	795
With related children under 5 years	449	—	434	324	27	15	240	282
Female householder, no husband present	174	—	105	134	6	40	74	154
Householder worked in 1989	148	—	59	83	—	40	37	90
With related children under 18 years	109	—	61	76	—	7	23	56
With related children under 5 years	49	—	13	21	—	—	11	5
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	520	—	357	330	26	34	336	457
Nonfamily householder	431	—	298	306	26	34	265	272
65 years and over	204	—	121	156	14	14	122	193
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	8 080	—	6 279	5 732	621	722	3 915	5 543
Persons under 18 years	2 422	—	1 959	1 740	166	130	1 103	1 752
Related children under 18 years	2 422	—	1 953	1 740	166	130	1 096	1 739
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 822	—	1 471	1 255	147	108	786	1 321
Persons 65 years and over	659	—	523	543	78	108	404	508
Persons 75 years and over	213	—	190	195	29	21	186	208
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>								
Families	137	—	171	108	19	7	81	116
Percent below poverty level	5.9	—	9.4	6.6	10.8	2.7	7.1	7.6
Householder worked in 1989	122	—	133	77	13	7	48	73
With related children under 18 years	107	—	154	53	13	—	46	88
With related children under 5 years	75	—	91	28	—	—	12	46
Married-couple families	103	—	140	80	19	—	58	72
Householder worked in 1989	88	—	111	65	13	—	36	59
With related children under 18 years	73	—	123	41	13	—	29	65
With related children under 5 years	55	—	91	23	—	—	7	41
Female householder, no husband present	20	—	9	20	—	7	17	44
Householder worked in 1989	20	—	—	6	—	7	6	14
With related children under 18 years	20	—	9	6	—	—	17	23
With related children under 5 years	20	—	—	5	—	—	5	5
Unrelated individuals	147	—	121	100	16	—	112	167
Nonfamily householder	95	—	103	100	16	—	70	47
65 years and over	70	—	71	49	10	—	40	70
Persons	618	—	727	478	92	15	380	594
Percent below poverty level	7.6	—	11.6	8.3	14.8	2.1	9.7	10.7
Persons under 18 years	219	—	305	157	26	—	101	228
Related children under 18 years	219	—	299	157	26	—	101	215
Related children 5 to 17 years	144	—	206	116	26	—	86	161
Persons 65 years and over	70	—	100	84	10	—	50	89
Persons 75 years and over	36	—	53	59	10	—	38	40
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	284	—	297	114	18	—	172	186
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	888	—	979	680	128	29	523	771
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	2 272	—	2 033	2 063	200	56	1 357	1 798



**Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Owensboro, KY MSA	Owiesss County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Owens County			Owensboro city, Owens County		
		Total	Owensboro city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	83 356	83 356	50 029	3 003	2 273	4 927	3 003	2 273	4 639
Native	83 078	83 078	49 815	2 997	2 273	4 920	2 997	2 273	4 632
Foreign born	278	278	214	6	-	7	6	-	7
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	20	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persons 5 years and over	77 404	77 404	46 581	2 775	2 073	4 517	2 775	2 073	4 238
Speak a language other than English	1 068	1 068	744	55	40	45	55	40	45
Do not speak English "very well"	366	366	238	38	18	6	38	18	6
In linguistically isolated households	20	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	20 746	20 746	11 728	617	469	1 088	617	469	1 009
Preprimary school	1 470	1 470	837	28	18	98	28	18	98
Public school	861	861	511	28	18	98	28	18	98
Elementary or high school	14 896	14 896	7 908	504	415	847	504	415	768
Public school	12 167	12 167	6 531	407	391	736	407	391	669
College	4 380	4 380	2 983	85	36	143	85	36	143
Public college	2 921	2 921	1 833	72	18	103	72	18	103
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	53 062	53 062	32 722	1 977	1 462	3 111	1 977	1 462	2 913
Less than 9th grade	6 714	6 714	4 258	454	426	812	454	426	802
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	7 879	7 879	4 835	445	390	724	445	390	649
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	19 422	19 422	11 171	760	451	1 032	760	451	994
Some college, no degree	9 020	9 020	5 744	181	124	389	181	124	331
Associate degree	2 424	2 424	1 547	61	36	67	61	36	67
Bachelor's degree	4 554	4 554	3 162	40	22	68	40	22	51
Graduate or professional degree	3 049	3 049	2 005	36	13	19	36	13	19
Percent high school graduate or higher	72.5	72.5	72.2	54.5	44.2	50.6	54.5	44.2	50.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.3	14.3	15.8	3.8	2.4	2.8	3.8	2.4	2.4
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 341	1 341	1 263	1 641	1 557	1 519	1 641	1 557	1 497
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	77 404	77 404	46 581	2 775	2 073	4 517	2 775	2 073	4 238
Some house	44 487	44 487	24 236	1 719	950	2 447	1 719	950	2 292
Different house in United States	32 757	32 757	22 212	1 056	1 123	2 061	1 056	1 123	1 937
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	16 292	16 292	12 617	754	791	1 183	754	791	1 129
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	7 249	7 249	3 087	111	87	242	111	87	187
Different MSA/PMSA	4 369	4 369	3 218	36	137	354	36	137	339
Not in on MSA/PMSA	4 847	4 847	3 290	155	108	282	155	108	282
Abroad	160	160	133	-	-	9	-	-	9
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	37 376	37 376	22 146	1 183	708	1 591	1 183	708	1 449
Car, truck, or van	35 016	35 016	20 811	1 143	627	1 508	1 143	627	1 393
Drove alone	30 188	30 188	18 080	937	516	1 237	937	516	1 129
Carpooled	4 828	4 828	2 731	206	111	271	206	111	264
Public transportation	127	127	87	5	21	16	5	21	16
Other means	1 146	1 146	740	25	48	67	25	48	40
Worked at home	1 087	1 087	508	10	12	-	10	12	-
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.3	17.3	14.6	16.5	12.6	12.6	16.5	12.6	12.3
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	32 638	32 638	19 733	1 030	642	1 461	1 030	642	1 352
Central city	25 876	25 876	17 367	886	565	1 257	886	565	1 185
Outside central city	6 762	6 762	2 366	144	77	204	144	77	167
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	4 738	4 738	2 413	153	66	130	153	66	97
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	63 698	63 698	39 351	2 316	1 716	3 742	2 316	1 716	3 518
In labor force	40 705	40 705	24 394	1 309	926	1 997	1 309	926	1 846
Employed	37 981	37 981	22 552	1 190	740	1 647	1 190	740	1 505
Unemployed	2 653	2 653	1 785	111	186	350	111	186	343
Percent of civilian labor force	6.5	6.5	7.3	8.5	20.1	17.5	8.5	20.1	18.6
Females 16 years and over	34 012	34 012	21 657	1 304	951	2 108	1 304	951	2 000
Employed	17 189	17 189	10 707	535	353	828	535	353	777
Unemployed	1 163	1 163	814	53	88	175	53	88	175
With own children under 6 years	5 394	5 394	3 093	191	133	344	191	133	336
In labor force	3 503	3 503	2 017	119	84	135	119	84	135
With own children 6 to 17 years only	6 139	6 139	3 419	221	143	298	221	143	275
In labor force	4 393	4 393	2 529	148	93	223	148	93	200
Persons 16 to 19 years	5 137	5 137	3 111	173	122	251	173	122	239
Not enrolled in school	1 264	1 264	830	59	39	74	59	39	74
Unemployed or not in labor force	517	517	413	42	32	74	42	32	74
Not high school graduate	530	530	421	29	24	56	29	24	56
Employed	212	212	160	9	-	-	9	-	-
Unemployed	145	145	117	12	16	16	12	16	16
Not in labor force	173	173	144	8	8	40	8	8	40
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	43 731	43 731	26 149	1 397	942	2 092	1 397	942	1 943
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	33 660	33 660	20 103	1 013	669	1 581	1 013	669	1 463
50 to 52 weeks	24 175	24 175	14 473	760	425	1 012	760	425	940
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	52 349	52 349	31 169	1 820	1 289	2 833	1 820	1 289	2 649
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 882	1 882	1 190	151	106	197	151	106	172
With a mobility limitation	1 234	1 234	758	79	72	164	79	72	151
In labor force	130	130	103	11	15	11	11	15	11
With a self-care limitation	1 193	1 193	794	115	65	153	115	65	128
With a work disability	4 784	4 784	3 084	299	231	444	299	231	424
In labor force	1 752	1 752	1 190	98	95	146	98	95	139
Prevented from working	2 610	2 610	1 674	184	132	291	184	132	278
No work disability	47 565	47 565	28 085	1 521	1 058	2 389	1 521	1 058	2 225
In labor force	37 819	37 819	22 472	1 197	805	1 802	1 197	805	1 660
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	10 160	10 160	7 095	308	370	787	308	370	747
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 302	2 302	1 669	104	95	200	104	95	192
With a mobility limitation	1 744	1 744	1 245	73	77	129	73	77	121
With a self-care limitation	1 457	1 457	1 062	77	70	128	77	70	128



**Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Owensboro, KY MSA	Daviess County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Daviess County			Owensboro city, Daviess County		
		Total	Owensboro city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)
OCCUPATION									
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	37 981	37 981	22 552	1 190	740	1 647	1 190	740	1 505
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	3 584	3 584	2 267	35	25	85	35	25	52
Professional specialty occupations -----	4 457	4 457	2 963	14	22	76	14	22	66
Technicians and related support occupations -----	1 137	1 137	740	33	28	31	33	28	31
Sales occupations -----	4 581	4 581	2 909	104	82	144	104	82	129
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	5 255	5 255	3 274	166	44	123	166	44	110
Private household occupations -----	185	185	83	15	—	—	15	—	—
Protective service occupations -----	470	470	322	12	36	44	12	36	44
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	4 943	4 943	3 191	257	183	479	257	183	445
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	1 062	1 062	310	26	9	11	26	9	11
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	5 218	5 218	2 635	139	116	236	139	116	201
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	3 249	3 249	1 685	182	80	206	182	80	206
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	1 965	1 965	1 017	91	32	129	91	32	120
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	1 875	1 875	1 156	116	83	83	116	83	83
INCOME IN 1989									
Households -----	31 689	31 689	20 370	1 071	943	1 965	1 071	943	1 851
Less than \$5,000 -----	2 679	2 679	2 101	156	226	401	156	226	401
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	3 360	3 360	2 570	184	198	358	184	198	339
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	3 451	3 451	2 365	123	167	304	123	167	296
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	6 409	6 409	4 087	205	185	472	205	185	448
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	5 672	5 672	3 482	230	84	240	230	84	212
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	5 543	5 543	2 951	129	65	122	129	65	87
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	3 288	3 288	2 040	44	18	57	44	18	57
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	667	667	389	—	—	11	—	—	11
\$100,000 or more -----	620	620	385	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	24 903	24 903	22 489	20 146	11 291	12 788	20 146	11 291	12 262
Mean (dollars) -----	30 483	30 483	28 798	20 623	14 736	16 896	20 623	14 736	16 400
Families -----	23 156	23 156	13 599	839	554	1 302	839	554	1 216
Median income (dollars) -----	30 102	30 102	28 525	22 875	15 854	15 781	22 875	15 854	15 487
Per capita income (dollars) -----	11 671	11 671	11 846	7 494	6 197	7 039	7 494	6 197	6 856
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households -----	31 689	31 689	20 370	1 071	943	1 965	1 071	943	1 851
With earnings -----	25 206	25 206	15 466	817	588	1 270	817	588	1 172
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	31 025	31 025	29 697	21 478	16 709	19 024	21 478	16 709	18 876
With Social Security income -----	9 072	9 072	6 301	310	354	726	310	354	693
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	7 412	7 412	7 306	6 008	5 705	6 613	6 008	5 705	6 555
With public assistance income -----	1 896	1 896	1 442	150	194	335	150	194	335
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	3 004	3 004	3 075	2 789	2 721	2 827	2 789	2 721	2 827
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars) -----	35 193	35 193	34 393	23 029	17 833	18 676	23 029	17 833	18 518
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	35 138	35 138	33 847	21 847	14 341	16 333	21 847	14 341	16 549
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	38 542	38 542	38 746	26 497	20 800	22 535	26 497	20 800	22 381
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	39 916	39 916	40 569	27 088	19 116	24 045	27 088	19 116	24 407
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	17 443	17 443	16 528	11 113	10 858	11 310	11 113	10 858	11 494
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	12 758	12 758	12 160	6 916	6 293	5 038	6 916	6 293	4 984
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families -----	23 156	23 156	13 599	839	554	1 302	839	554	1 216
Householder worked in 1989 -----	18 617	18 617	10 408	620	338	812	620	338	744
With related children under 18 years -----	11 962	11 962	6 724	425	285	673	425	285	636
With related children under 5 years -----	4 783	4 783	2 731	169	136	356	169	136	349
Married-couple families -----	19 286	19 286	10 778	605	390	827	605	390	762
Householder worked in 1989 -----	15 964	15 964	8 545	504	263	552	504	263	505
With related children under 18 years -----	9 700	9 700	5 053	286	180	357	286	180	341
With related children under 5 years -----	4 000	4 000	2 124	105	95	187	105	95	180
Female householder, no husband present -----	3 221	3 221	2 413	192	157	397	192	157	384
Householder worked in 1989 -----	2 160	2 160	1 582	90	68	213	90	68	200
With related children under 18 years -----	1 934	1 934	1 506	115	98	278	115	98	265
With related children under 5 years -----	700	700	552	56	34	155	56	34	155
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	10 182	10 182	7 951	293	461	888	293	461	838
Nonfamily householder -----	8 533	8 533	6 771	232	389	663	232	389	635
65 years and over -----	3 754	3 754	2 871	145	206	333	145	206	325
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	81 571	81 571	48 409	2 823	2 168	4 792	2 823	2 168	4 504
Persons under 18 years -----	21 816	21 816	11 898	791	590	1 312	791	590	1 248
Related children under 18 years -----	21 702	21 702	11 810	791	590	1 312	791	590	1 248
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	15 787	15 787	8 394	563	400	907	563	400	852
Persons 65 years and over -----	10 160	10 160	7 095	308	370	787	308	370	747
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families -----	2 587	2 587	1 821	181	169	459	181	169	434
Percent below poverty level -----	11.2	11.2	13.4	21.6	30.5	35.3	21.6	30.5	35.7
Householder worked in 1989 -----	1 497	1 497	902	98	51	204	98	51	179
With related children under 18 years -----	1 881	1 881	1 313	137	124	327	137	124	314
With related children under 5 years -----	1 005	1 005	707	67	73	195	67	73	195
Married-couple families -----	1 439	1 439	909	55	88	201	55	88	189
Householder worked in 1989 -----	857	857	432	32	25	77	32	25	65
With related children under 18 years -----	905	905	523	40	50	90	40	50	90
With related children under 5 years -----	546	546	311	14	39	64	14	39	64
Female householder, no husband present -----	1 028	1 028	842	108	81	231	108	81	218
Householder worked in 1989 -----	549	549	427	56	26	112	56	26	99
With related children under 18 years -----	886	886	742	84	74	222	84	74	209
With related children under 5 years -----	429	429	366	45	34	123	45	34	123
Unrelated individuals -----	3 034	3 034	2 338	129	194	336	129	194	336
Nonfamily householder -----	2 260	2 260	1 809	102	157	227	102	157	227
65 years and over -----	1 181	1 181	868	76	81	118	76	81	118
Persons -----	11 542	11 542	8 225	698	713	1 803	698	713	1 752
Percent below poverty level -----	14.1	14.1	17.0	24.7	32.9	37.6	24.7	32.9	38.9
Persons under 18 years -----	4 047	4 047	2 836	271	226	738	271	226	725
Related children under 18 years -----	3 967	3 967	2 775	271	226	738	271	226	725
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	2 682	2 682	1 825	166	138	487	166	138	474
Persons 65 years and over -----	1 673	1 673	1 267	100	126	226	100	126	226
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	5 036	5 036	3 879	337	375	1 085	337	375	1 085
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	15 528	15 528	10 906	934	1 013	2 185	934	1 013	2 094

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Owensboro, KY MSA	Owies County		Totals for split trocts/BNA's in Owies County			Owensboro city, Owies County		
		Totl	Owensboro city	Troct 1	Troct 2	Troct 4	Troct 1 (pt.)	Troct 2 (pt.)	Troct 4 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	3 458	3 458	3 283	750	1 002	565	750	1 002	565
Native	3 442	3 442	3 267	750	1 002	565	750	1 002	565
Foreign born	16	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	8	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persons 5 years and over	3 116	3 116	2 941	691	892	480	691	892	480
Speak a language other than English	79	79	61	-	6	21	-	6	21
Do not speak English "very well"	23	23	23	-	-	10	-	-	10
In linguistically isolated households	13	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 065	1 065	1 023	205	326	174	205	326	174
Preprimary school	80	80	80	18	18	22	18	18	22
Public school	80	80	80	18	18	22	18	18	22
Elementary or high school	908	908	872	160	302	141	160	302	141
Public school	861	861	825	151	280	136	151	280	136
College	77	77	71	27	6	11	27	6	11
Public college	56	56	50	13	6	11	13	6	11
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	1 856	1 856	1 729	472	493	271	472	493	271
Less than 9th grade	206	206	199	58	96	32	58	96	32
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	422	422	399	56	169	86	56	169	86
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	756	756	704	182	172	130	182	172	130
Some college, no degree	303	303	277	142	38	4	142	38	4
Associate degree	49	49	49	22	12	4	22	12	4
Bachelor's degree	86	86	73	7	6	15	7	6	15
Graduate or professional degree	34	34	28	5	-	-	5	-	-
Percent high school graduate or higher	66.2	66.2	65.4	75.8	46.2	56.5	75.8	46.2	56.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	6.5	6.5	5.8	2.5	1.2	5.5	2.5	1.2	5.5
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 922	1 922	1 920	1 474	1 833	2 350	1 474	1 833	2 350
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	3 116	3 116	2 941	691	892	480	691	892	480
Some house	1 559	1 559	1 410	489	426	155	489	426	155
Different house in United States	1 549	1 549	1 523	202	466	317	202	466	317
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 164	1 164	1 152	147	388	179	147	388	179
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	88	88	88	-	27	49	-	27	49
Different MSA/PMSA	230	230	222	26	51	64	26	51	64
Not in on MSA/PMSA	67	67	61	29	-	25	29	-	25
Abroad	8	8	8	-	-	8	-	-	8
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	1 194	1 194	1 106	301	240	183	301	240	183
Car, truck, or van	1 041	1 041	953	301	200	129	301	200	129
Drove alone	851	851	783	242	148	106	242	148	106
Carpooled	190	190	170	59	52	23	59	52	23
Public transportation	26	26	26	-	12	-	-	12	-
Other means	127	127	127	-	28	54	-	28	54
Worked at home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.6	17.6	17.4	19.1	16.9	13.4	19.1	16.9	13.4
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 006	1 006	939	271	198	165	271	198	165
Central city	885	885	824	234	192	141	234	192	141
Outside central city	121	121	115	37	6	24	37	6	24
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	188	188	167	30	42	18	30	42	18
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	2 283	2 283	2 138	541	612	346	541	612	346
In labor force	1 460	1 460	1 363	356	324	217	356	324	217
Employed	1 220	1 220	1 132	307	247	183	307	247	183
Unemployed	240	240	231	49	77	34	49	77	34
Percent of civilian labor force	16.4	16.4	16.9	13.8	23.8	15.7	13.8	23.8	15.7
Females 16 years and over	1 270	1 270	1 219	318	393	203	318	393	203
Employed	609	609	561	170	153	93	170	153	93
Unemployed	136	136	134	28	42	20	28	42	20
With own children under 6 years	175	175	175	16	42	43	16	42	43
In labor force	107	107	107	-	33	18	-	33	18
With own children 6 to 17 years only	364	364	345	64	147	40	64	147	40
In labor force	270	270	251	57	88	23	57	88	23
Persons 16 to 19 years	198	198	192	35	60	23	35	60	23
Not enrolled in school	65	65	65	10	28	11	10	28	11
Unemployed or not in labor force	37	37	37	-	16	11	-	16	11
Not high school graduate	11	11	11	-	6	5	-	6	5
Employed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not in labor force	11	11	11	-	6	5	-	6	5
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 457	1 457	1 361	362	358	206	362	358	206
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 104	1 104	1 021	273	232	162	273	232	162
50 to 52 weeks	763	763	705	215	156	94	215	156	94
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 911	1 911	1 800	431	501	294	431	501	294
With a mobility or self-care limitation	112	112	100	19	32	17	19	32	17
With a mobility limitation	68	68	56	6	21	10	6	21	10
In labor force	12	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
With a self-care limitation	80	80	68	13	22	7	13	22	7
With a work disability	268	268	247	55	112	31	55	112	31
In labor force	81	81	80	28	27	4	28	27	4
Prevented from working	169	169	149	27	85	27	27	85	27
No work disability	1 643	1 643	1 553	376	389	263	376	389	263
In labor force	1 335	1 335	1 252	319	275	213	319	275	213
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	302	302	282	100	111	37	100	111	37
With a mobility or self-care limitation	82	82	82	24	44	14	24	44	14
With a mobility limitation	71	71	71	19	38	14	19	38	14
With a self-care limitation	57	57	57	20	23	14	20	23	14



**Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Owensboro, KY MSA	Owiesss County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Owensboro County			Owensboro city, Owensboro County		
		Total	Owensboro city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)
OCCUPATION									
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	1 220	1 220	1 132	307	247	183	307	247	183
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	54	54	54	14	—	11	14	—	11
Professional specialty occupations.....	61	61	49	—	9	—	—	9	—
Technicians and related support occupations.....	59	59	47	34	—	13	34	—	13
Sales occupations.....	25	25	25	15	—	4	15	—	4
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	182	182	162	59	20	14	59	20	14
Private household occupations.....	43	43	43	8	15	14	8	15	14
Protective service occupations.....	20	20	20	15	—	—	15	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	350	350	333	48	104	96	48	104	96
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	7	7	7	—	7	—	—	7	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	98	98	91	36	15	8	36	15	8
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	191	191	171	59	4	4	59	49	4
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	45	45	45	6	—	10	6	—	10
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	85	85	85	13	28	9	13	28	9
INCOME IN 1989									
Households.....	1 333	1 333	1 269	264	396	214	264	396	214
Less than \$5,000.....	354	354	346	38	166	91	38	166	91
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	227	227	214	33	97	23	33	97	23
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	167	167	165	28	48	13	28	48	13
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	196	196	189	33	40	42	33	40	42
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	198	198	192	52	36	27	52	36	27
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	104	104	104	45	9	18	45	9	18
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	75	75	47	28	—	—	28	—	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	12	12	12	7	—	—	7	—	—
\$100,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	11 908	11 908	11 693	23 750	6 044	7 973	23 750	6 044	7 973
Mean (dollars).....	17 917	17 917	17 151	25 529	10 272	13 600	25 529	10 272	13 600
Families.....	904	904	861	194	246	172	194	246	172
Median income (dollars).....	15 969	15 969	15 547	30 543	8 012	15 132	30 543	8 012	15 132
Per capita income (dollars).....	6 791	6 791	6 525	9 281	4 035	4 611	9 281	4 035	4 611
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households.....	1 333	1 333	1 269	264	396	214	264	396	214
With earnings.....	967	967	914	190	246	157	190	246	157
Mean earnings (dollars).....	20 273	20 273	19 339	28 820	12 136	14 270	28 820	12 136	14 270
With Social Security income.....	329	329	318	88	110	43	88	110	43
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	5 959	5 959	5 995	6 308	4 588	4 854	6 308	4 588	4 854
With public assistance income.....	288	288	275	45	129	54	45	129	54
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	2 857	2 857	2 765	3 670	2 631	1 560	3 670	2 631	1 560
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars).....	20 528	20 528	19 357	30 245	11 489	15 036	30 245	11 489	15 036
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	17 754	17 754	16 644	23 583	9 873	12 283	23 583	9 873	12 283
Married-couple families (dollars).....	30 306	30 306	28 840	36 302	18 735	20 854	36 302	18 735	20 854
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	28 872	28 872	27 091	33 989	17 655	18 376	33 989	17 655	18 376
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	10 029	10 029	10 029	12 322	8 994	8 209	12 322	8 994	8 209
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	8 359	8 359	8 359	3 603	7 873	3 516	3 603	7 873	3 516
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families.....	904	904	861	194	246	172	194	246	172
Householder worked in 1989.....	644	644	610	154	167	89	154	167	89
With related children under 18 years.....	671	671	651	87	191	144	87	191	144
With related children under 5 years.....	228	228	228	13	56	67	13	56	67
Married-couple families.....	450	450	407	145	63	74	145	63	74
Householder worked in 1989.....	374	374	340	123	44	48	123	44	48
With related children under 18 years.....	284	284	264	62	41	56	62	41	56
With related children under 5 years.....	83	83	83	13	6	18	13	6	18
Female householder, no husband present.....	414	414	414	49	183	77	49	183	77
Householder worked in 1989.....	243	243	243	31	123	33	31	123	33
With related children under 18 years.....	347	347	347	25	150	67	25	150	67
With related children under 5 years.....	131	131	131	—	50	35	—	50	35
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	496	496	475	75	167	42	75	167	42
Nonfamily householder.....	429	429	408	70	150	42	70	150	42
65 years and over.....	150	150	141	33	67	14	33	67	14
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	3 373	3 373	3 224	740	999	550	740	999	550
Persons under 18 years.....	1 274	1 274	1 250	234	413	227	234	413	227
Related children under 18 years.....	1 246	1 246	1 222	234	406	227	234	406	227
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	904	904	880	175	296	142	175	296	142
Persons 65 years and over.....	302	302	282	100	111	37	100	111	37
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families.....	391	391	383	30	162	85	30	162	85
Percent below poverty level.....	43.3	43.3	44.5	15.5	65.9	49.4	15.5	65.9	49.4
Householder worked in 1989.....	193	193	193	7	102	27	7	102	27
With related children under 18 years.....	361	361	361	25	145	85	25	145	85
With related children under 5 years.....	163	163	163	—	56	45	—	56	45
Married-couple families.....	80	80	72	5	22	16	5	22	16
Householder worked in 1989.....	50	50	50	—	13	8	—	13	8
With related children under 18 years.....	67	67	67	—	22	16	—	22	16
With related children under 5 years.....	34	34	34	—	6	8	—	6	8
Female householder, no husband present.....	299	299	299	25	140	63	25	140	63
Householder worked in 1989.....	137	137	137	7	89	19	7	89	19
With related children under 18 years.....	282	282	282	25	123	63	25	123	63
With related children under 5 years.....	123	123	123	—	50	31	—	50	31
Unrelated individuals.....	201	201	201	25	104	21	25	104	21
Nonfamily householder.....	170	170	170	25	94	21	25	94	21
65 years and over.....	80	80	80	14	46	7	14	46	7
Persons.....	1 551	1 551	1 532	180	680	299	180	680	299
Percent below poverty level.....	46.0	46.0	47.5	24.3	68.1	54.4	24.3	68.1	54.4
Persons under 18 years.....	841	841	841	120	356	162	120	356	162
Related children under 18 years.....	813	813	813	120	349	162	120	349	162
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	541	541	541	92	239	92	92	239	92
Persons 65 years and over.....	120	120	109	24	65	7	24	65	7
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	887	887	868	130	340	250	130	340	250
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	1 764	1 764	1 739	190	760	374	190	760	374



**Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

**Table 25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

**Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

**Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

**Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

**Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

**Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

**Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

**Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Owensboro, KY MSA	Davies County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Davies County						
		Total	Owensboro city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9
All housing units.....	35 041	35 041	23 074	1 392	1 538	2 435	2 287	2 244	2 030	2 272
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>										
1989 to March 1990.....	525	525	183	—	—	—	—	—	8	33
1985 to 1988.....	2 271	2 271	1 139	22	—	45	89	37	161	131
1980 to 1984.....	3 626	3 626	2 173	19	182	88	126	50	94	452
1970 to 1979.....	7 959	7 959	4 820	201	242	161	874	401	341	617
1960 to 1969.....	7 249	7 249	5 003	201	212	685	374	274	341	541
1950 to 1959.....	5 845	5 845	4 095	401	209	771	303	438	372	331
1940 to 1949.....	3 217	3 217	2 622	28	388	550	120	464	484	112
1939 or earlier.....	4 349	4 349	3 039	93	316	608	90	480	296	55
<b>BEDROOMS</b>										
No bedroom.....	181	181	146	—	17	15	8	14	30	14
1 bedroom.....	4 757	4 757	4 394	135	509	549	339	537	447	380
2 bedrooms.....	9 431	9 431	6 291	304	519	1 072	420	489	717	654
3 bedrooms.....	16 063	16 063	9 525	875	459	606	1 006	744	662	1 045
4 bedrooms.....	4 023	4 023	2 457	57	34	185	478	409	169	164
5 or more bedrooms.....	586	586	261	21	—	8	36	51	5	15
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	172	172	172	—	—	—	—	29	14	73
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	125	125	112	10	27	—	—	34	—	10
Vacant condominium housing units.....	22	22	22	—	4	—	—	6	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	34 948	34 948	23 024	1 388	1 538	2 401	2 281	2 244	2 024	2 272
Source of water, public system or private company.....	33 584	33 584	23 052	1 392	1 531	2 435	2 287	2 241	2 030	2 272
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	25 749	25 749	22 866	1 387	1 512	2 333	2 207	2 241	2 014	2 196
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	107	107	31	6	8	—	—	—	—	6
Owner-occupied housing units.....	54	54	25	6	8	—	—	—	—	6
Renter-occupied housing units.....	29	29	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Occupied housing units.....	33 036	33 036	21 672	1 326	1 381	2 197	2 215	2 145	1 878	2 163
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>										
Utility gas.....	24 165	24 165	18 330	1 234	1 129	2 022	1 851	1 782	1 664	1 679
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	1 630	1 630	187	11	26	16	16	32	18	27
Electricity.....	5 736	5 736	3 047	75	202	145	337	319	196	457
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	168	168	16	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
All other fuels.....	1 324	1 324	79	6	18	7	11	9	—	—
No fuel used.....	13	13	13	—	6	7	—	—	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>										
None.....	3 264	3 264	2 796	183	415	678	152	365	240	101
1.....	10 307	10 307	8 054	626	696	661	661	791	856	916
2.....	13 478	13 478	8 018	475	261	628	1 022	770	533	867
3 or more.....	5 987	5 987	2 804	227	79	195	380	219	249	279
Vehicles per household.....	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.6
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	22 744	22 744	13 015	922	521	1 144	1 479	1 417	1 119	1 264
1989 to March 1990.....	2 048	2 048	1 143	26	51	72	90	150	104	182
1985 to 1988.....	5 044	5 044	2 873	184	77	202	394	222	217	217
1980 to 1984.....	3 461	3 461	1 815	87	97	160	207	224	121	178
1970 to 1979.....	5 504	5 504	3 019	168	134	194	462	287	178	290
1969 or earlier.....	6 687	6 687	4 165	457	162	516	326	534	466	397
Renter-occupied housing units.....	10 292	10 292	8 657	404	840	1 053	736	728	759	899
1989 to March 1990.....	4 833	4 833	4 142	152	361	461	361	236	352	495
1985 to 1988.....	3 475	3 475	2 857	149	265	400	235	248	204	324
1980 to 1984.....	1 074	1 074	935	48	106	117	113	102	109	50
1970 to 1979.....	669	669	569	24	107	58	27	138	66	24
1969 or earlier.....	241	241	154	31	21	17	—	4	28	6
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
No telephone in unit.....	2 510	2 510	1 994	150	345	525	110	58	109	62
Householder 65 years and over.....	7 720	7 720	5 552	271	434	641	408	1 060	763	448
Owner-occupied housing units.....	5 845	5 845	3 825	193	185	513	326	642	483	352
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	46	46	19	—	8	—	—	—	—	6
No telephone in unit.....	255	255	207	24	38	44	5	29	27	13
No vehicle available.....	1 762	1 762	1 432	89	185	265	59	324	182	53
Complete plumbing facilities.....	32 953	32 953	21 641	1 320	1 373	2 197	2 215	2 145	1 878	2 157
1.00 or less persons per room.....	32 148	32 148	21 123	1 274	1 298	2 099	2 168	2 119	1 849	2 120
1.01 or more persons per room.....	805	805	518	46	75	98	47	26	29	37
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	83	83	31	6	8	—	—	—	—	6
1.00 or less persons per room.....	83	83	31	6	8	—	—	—	—	6
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	35 346	35 346	35 377	26 885	18 289	20 221	42 770	46 921	28 010	34 010
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	16 953	16 953	15 712	12 600	10 111	10 500	18 347	14 353	14 326	20 655
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	5 514	5 514	4 292	303	619	858	278	289	461	246
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 956	1 956	1 166	101	122	192	58	84	167	75
Renter-occupied housing units.....	3 558	3 558	3 126	202	497	666	220	205	294	171

**Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Daviess County—Con.								Owensboro city, Daviess County	
	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 16	Tract 17.01	Tract 17.02	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)
<b>All housing units</b> .....	<b>1 323</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>1 425</b>	<b>1 645</b>	<b>2 898</b>	<b>2 045</b>	<b>1 849</b>	<b>1 043</b>	<b>1 392</b>	<b>1 538</b>
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>										
1989 to March 1990 .....	14	4	14	46	110	48	35	28	—	—
1985 to 1988 .....	65	34	—	197	328	290	279	126	22	—
1980 to 1984 .....	69	60	14	400	408	288	493	181	19	—
1970 to 1979 .....	133	270	158	486	764	413	779	371	201	182
1960 to 1969 .....	601	375	648	164	588	390	138	255	628	242
1950 to 1959 .....	378	105	507	143	475	271	50	62	401	201
1940 to 1949 .....	59	7	77	69	102	78	24	6	28	209
1939 or earlier .....	4	11	7	140	123	267	51	14	93	388
<b>BEDROOMS</b>										
No bedroom .....	—	—	—	—	11	16	—	6	—	17
1 bedroom .....	131	60	91	160	80	58	384	32	135	509
2 bedrooms .....	366	131	212	551	628	549	428	132	304	519
3 bedrooms .....	696	453	798	750	1 762	1 078	933	550	875	459
4 bedrooms .....	111	200	297	141	345	297	102	236	57	34
5 or more bedrooms .....	19	22	27	43	72	47	2	87	21	—
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units .....	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units .....	10	—	—	13	—	—	11	4	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	10	27
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
Complete kitchen facilities .....	1 323	866	1 425	1 645	2 898	2 027	1 844	1 043	1 388	1 538
Source of water, public system or private company .....	1 317	866	1 425	1 343	2 830	1 730	1 831	1 031	1 392	1 531
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	1 316	860	1 425	1 066	1 005	622	1 665	929	1 387	1 512
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	6	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	6	8
Owner-occupied housing units .....	6	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	6	8
Renter-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units .....	<b>1 264</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>1 384</b>	<b>1 543</b>	<b>2 789</b>	<b>1 952</b>	<b>1 791</b>	<b>1 021</b>	<b>1 326</b>	<b>1 381</b>
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>										
Utility gas .....	1 153	816	1 344	862	2 015	1 224	1 096	819	1 234	1 129
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	6	—	6	109	76	219	67	18	11	26
Electricity .....	105	20	34	437	614	284	616	171	75	202
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	—	—	—	11	—	9	—	—	—	—
All other fuels .....	—	8	—	124	84	216	12	13	6	18
No fuel used .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>										
None .....	51	16	45	68	51	103	108	6	183	415
1 .....	468	248	490	466	671	380	612	192	441	626
2 .....	583	378	570	699	1 474	899	804	582	475	261
3 or more .....	162	202	279	310	593	570	267	241	227	79
Vehicles per household .....	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.1	1.6	1.0
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units .....	<b>896</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>1 064</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>2 397</b>	<b>1 747</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>521</b>
1989 to March 1990 .....	70	60	76	79	297	127	119	87	26	51
1985 to 1988 .....	215	147	206	175	612	397	278	269	184	77
1980 to 1984 .....	78	80	75	206	322	351	175	174	87	97
1970 to 1979 .....	196	197	196	341	593	379	249	234	168	134
1969 or earlier .....	337	172	511	127	573	493	88	96	457	162
Renter-occupied housing units .....	<b>368</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>860</b>
1989 to March 1990 .....	192	75	131	330	230	79	545	55	152	361
1985 to 1988 .....	82	74	114	220	138	88	294	84	149	265
1980 to 1984 .....	58	20	58	43	6	20	30	22	48	106
1970 to 1979 .....	27	19	10	13	10	12	13	—	24	107
1969 or earlier .....	9	—	7	9	8	6	—	—	31	21
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
No telephone in unit .....	56	—	34	129	93	67	77	17	150	345
Householder 65 years and over .....	238	212	379	149	554	424	172	131	271	434
Owner-occupied housing units .....	195	143	333	104	529	398	86	131	193	185
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	8
No telephone in unit .....	6	—	6	—	6	8	5	—	24	38
No vehicle available .....	29	16	34	17	51	67	46	—	89	185
Complete plumbing facilities .....	1 258	844	1 384	1 543	2 789	1 935	1 791	1 021	1 320	1 373
1.00 or less persons per room .....	1 233	844	1 366	1 514	2 733	1 877	1 728	1 009	1 274	1 298
1.01 or more persons per room .....	25	—	18	29	56	58	63	12	46	75
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	6	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	6	8
1.00 or less persons per room .....	6	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	6	8
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	30 991	56 617	36 594	35 652	37 913	34 819	34 346	59 220	26 885	18 289
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	19 013	21 795	17 583	17 483	21 292	20 214	23 286	25 817	12 600	10 111
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	156	40	115	240	240	210	228	24	303	619
Owner-occupied housing units .....	55	19	51	78	161	159	69	11	101	122
Renter-occupied housing units .....	101	21	64	162	79	51	159	13	202	497



Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Owensboro city, Daviess County—Con.								
	Tract 3	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)
All housing units .....	1 029	2 329	1 171	2 266	2 224	2 022	2 098	1 323	866
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>									
1989 to March 1990 .....	—	—	—	—	—	8	33	14	4
1985 to 1988 .....	—	45	—	89	37	161	131	65	34
1980 to 1984 .....	73	82	52	126	50	94	425	69	60
1970 to 1979 .....	63	145	50	867	401	341	548	133	270
1960 to 1969 .....	34	191	192	685	374	274	517	601	375
1950 to 1959 .....	94	763	189	296	429	372	293	378	105
1940 to 1949 .....	128	518	224	120	464	484	96	59	7
1939 or earlier .....	637	585	464	83	469	288	55	4	11
<b>BEDROOMS</b>									
No bedroom .....	34	15	8	8	14	30	14	—	—
1 bedroom .....	384	539	339	332	537	447	360	131	60
2 bedrooms .....	284	1 013	381	413	489	717	590	366	131
3 bedrooms .....	249	577	348	999	735	654	962	696	453
4 bedrooms .....	72	177	73	478	398	169	157	111	200
5 or more bedrooms .....	6	8	22	36	51	5	15	19	22
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units .....	—	—	—	—	29	14	73	45	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units .....	6	—	—	—	34	—	10	10	—
Vacant condominium housing units .....	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
Complete kitchen facilities .....	1 023	2 301	1 171	2 260	2 224	2 016	2 098	1 323	866
Source of water, public system or private company .....	1 029	2 329	1 171	2 266	2 221	2 022	2 098	1 317	866
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	1 029	2 300	1 163	2 186	2 221	2 014	2 068	1 316	860
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	5	—	—	—	6	6	—
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	6	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Occupied housing units .....	875	2 097	1 053	2 194	2 125	1 870	1 989	1 264	844
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>									
Utility gas .....	764	1 922	899	1 830	1 771	1 656	1 596	1 153	816
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	6	16	—	16	32	18	27	6	—
Electricity .....	82	145	146	337	319	196	366	105	20
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	5	—	8	—	3	—	—	—	—
All other fuels .....	18	7	—	11	—	—	—	—	8
No fuel used .....	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>									
None .....	239	661	192	152	365	240	81	51	16
1 .....	456	670	499	654	791	856	820	468	248
2 .....	131	608	314	1 015	750	533	816	583	378
3 or more .....	49	158	48	373	219	241	272	162	202
Vehicles per household .....	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.7	2.0
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>									
Owner-occupied housing units .....	295	1 083	580	1 465	1 397	1 111	1 194	896	656
1989 to March 1990 .....	14	72	33	90	139	104	182	70	60
1985 to 1988 .....	63	195	136	394	222	250	217	215	147
1980 to 1984 .....	39	149	104	200	224	121	157	78	80
1970 to 1979 .....	100	175	87	462	278	178	282	196	197
1969 or earlier .....	79	492	220	319	534	458	356	337	172
Renter-occupied housing units .....	580	1 014	473	729	720	759	795	368	188
1989 to March 1990 .....	247	437	285	354	236	352	456	192	75
1985 to 1988 .....	194	393	137	235	248	204	269	82	74
1980 to 1984 .....	53	109	41	113	102	109	50	58	20
1970 to 1979 .....	59	58	10	27	138	66	14	27	19
1969 or earlier .....	27	17	—	—	4	28	6	9	—
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
No telephone in unit .....	235	498	170	110	58	109	62	56	—
Householder 65 years and over .....	270	619	284	394	1 060	755	394	238	212
Owner-occupied housing units .....	162	491	253	319	642	475	318	195	143
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	5	—	—	—	6	—	—
No telephone in unit .....	11	44	4	5	29	27	13	6	—
No vehicle available .....	91	265	74	59	324	182	33	29	16
Complete plumbing facilities .....	875	2 097	1 048	2 194	2 125	1 870	1 983	1 258	844
1.00 or less persons per room .....	867	1 999	1 033	2 147	2 099	1 841	1 946	1 233	844
1.01 or more persons per room .....	8	98	15	47	26	29	37	25	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	5	—	—	—	6	6	—
1.00 or less persons per room .....	—	—	5	—	—	—	6	6	—
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	24 995	19 944	20 105	42 661	47 455	27 942	34 295	30 991	56 617
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	11 266	10 005	12 039	18 436	14 353	14 326	22 197	19 013	21 795
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	296	837	355	278	278	461	164	156	40
Owner-occupied housing units .....	33	181	118	58	73	167	75	55	19
Renter-occupied housing units .....	263	656	237	220	205	294	89	101	21

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Owensboro city, Daviess County—Con.						Remainder of Daviess County		
	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17.01 (pt.)	Tract 17.02 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)
<b>All housing units</b> .....	<b>1 419</b>	<b>1 009</b>	—	<b>31</b>	<b>1 634</b>	<b>723</b>	—	—	<b>106</b>
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>									
1989 to March 1990 .....	14	36	—	11	35	28	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 .....	—	137	—	20	272	126	—	—	—
1980 to 1984 .....	14	285	—	—	468	174	—	—	—
1970 to 1979 .....	158	383	—	—	757	261	—	—	6
1960 to 1969 .....	642	98	—	—	87	104	—	—	16
1950 to 1959 .....	507	37	—	—	—	22	—	—	21
1940 to 1949 .....	77	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
1939 or earlier .....	7	4	—	—	15	8	—	—	32
<b>BEDROOMS</b>									
No bedroom .....	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
1 bedroom .....	91	118	—	—	380	32	—	—	10
2 bedrooms .....	212	373	—	—	393	106	—	—	59
3 bedrooms .....	798	499	—	21	793	407	—	—	29
4 bedrooms .....	291	19	—	10	68	143	—	—	8
5 or more bedrooms .....	27	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	—
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units .....	—	—	—	—	11	4	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units .....	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
Complete kitchen facilities .....	1 419	1 009	—	31	1 634	723	—	—	100
Source of water, public system or private company .....	1 419	1 009	—	31	1 634	717	—	—	106
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	1 419	1 009	—	31	1 634	717	—	—	33
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units .....	1 378	957	—	31	1 580	708	—	—	100
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>									
Utility gas .....	1 338	684	—	31	957	550	—	—	100
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	6	10	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
Electricity .....	34	258	—	—	610	152	—	—	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels .....	—	5	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
No fuel used .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>									
None .....	45	54	—	—	96	6	—	—	17
1 .....	490	318	—	—	568	149	—	—	26
2 .....	570	438	—	27	721	398	—	—	20
3 or more .....	273	147	—	4	195	155	—	—	37
Vehicles per household .....	1.9	1.7	—	2.1	1.7	2.1	—	—	2.1
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>									
<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>1 064</b>	<b>509</b>	—	<b>31</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>566</b>	—	—	<b>61</b>
1989 to March 1990 .....	76	22	—	11	113	80	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 .....	206	109	—	20	241	197	—	—	7
1980 to 1984 .....	75	143	—	—	139	122	—	—	11
1970 to 1979 .....	196	229	—	—	221	116	—	—	19
1969 or earlier .....	511	6	—	—	11	51	—	—	24
<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>314</b>	<b>448</b>	—	—	<b>855</b>	<b>142</b>	—	—	<b>39</b>
1989 to March 1990 .....	131	275	—	—	534	55	—	—	24
1985 to 1988 .....	108	150	—	—	284	65	—	—	7
1980 to 1984 .....	58	16	—	—	30	22	—	—	8
1970 to 1979 .....	10	3	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier .....	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
No telephone in unit .....	34	78	—	—	72	17	—	—	27
Householder 65 years and over .....	379	61	—	—	110	71	—	—	22
Owner-occupied housing units .....	333	21	—	—	24	71	—	—	22
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit .....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available .....	34	11	—	—	40	—	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities .....	1 378	957	—	31	1 580	708	—	—	100
1.00 or less persons per room .....	1 360	932	—	31	1 523	696	—	—	100
1.01 or more persons per room .....	18	25	—	—	57	12	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	36 594	32 529	—	84 817	33 157	66 473	—	—	25 133
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	17 249	15 919	—	—	23 700	24 971	—	—	23 365
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	115	176	—	—	196	18	—	—	21
Owner-occupied housing units .....	51	50	—	—	52	11	—	—	11
Renter-occupied housing units .....	64	126	—	—	144	7	—	—	10

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Daviess County—Con.							
	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)
All housing units.....	21	20	8	174	-	-	6	636
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>								
1989 to March 1990.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
1985 to 1988.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
1980 to 1984.....	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	115
1970 to 1979.....	7	-	-	69	-	-	-	103
1960 to 1969.....	-	-	-	24	-	-	6	66
1950 to 1959.....	7	9	-	38	-	-	-	106
1940 to 1949.....	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	40
1939 or earlier.....	7	11	8	-	-	-	-	136
<b>BEDROOMS</b>								
No bedroom.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 bedroom.....	7	-	-	20	-	-	-	42
2 bedrooms.....	7	-	-	64	-	-	-	178
3 bedrooms.....	7	9	8	83	-	-	-	251
4 bedrooms.....	-	11	-	7	-	-	6	122
5 or more bedrooms.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Vacant condominium housing units.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
Complete kitchen facilities.....	21	20	8	174	-	-	6	636
Source of water, public system or private company.....	21	20	8	174	-	-	6	334
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	21	20	-	128	-	-	6	57
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Occupied housing units.....	21	20	8	174	-	-	6	586
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>								
Utility gas.....	21	11	8	83	-	-	6	178
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99
Electricity.....	-	-	-	91	-	-	-	179
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
All other fuels.....	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	119
No fuel used.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>								
None.....	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	14
1.....	7	-	-	96	-	-	-	148
2.....	7	20	-	51	-	-	-	261
3 or more.....	7	-	8	7	-	-	6	163
Vehicles per household.....	2.3	2.0	3.0	1.3	-	-	3.0	2.0
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	14	20	8	70	-	-	-	419
1989 to March 1990.....	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	57
1985 to 1988.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66
1980 to 1984.....	7	-	-	21	-	-	-	63
1970 to 1979.....	-	9	-	8	-	-	-	112
1969 or earlier.....	7	-	8	41	-	-	-	121
Renter-occupied housing units.....	7	-	-	104	-	-	6	167
1989 to March 1990.....	7	-	-	39	-	-	-	55
1985 to 1988.....	-	-	-	55	-	-	6	70
1980 to 1984.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
1970 to 1979.....	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10
1969 or earlier.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
No telephone in unit.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51
Householder 65 years and over.....	14	-	8	54	-	-	-	88
Owner-occupied housing units.....	7	-	8	34	-	-	-	83
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No vehicle available.....	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	6
Complete plumbing facilities.....	21	20	8	174	-	-	6	586
1.00 or less persons per room.....	21	20	8	174	-	-	6	582
1.01 or more persons per room.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	54 208	9 583	37 502	29 150	-	-	-	39 445
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	9 122	-	-	8 870	-	-	35 072	21 678
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	-	11	-	82	-	-	-	64
Owner-occupied housing units.....	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	28
Renter-occupied housing units.....	-	-	-	82	-	-	-	36



Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Daviess County—Con.							
	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 14.99	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17.01 (pt.)	Tract 17.02 (pt.)	Tract 17.03	Tract 18
All housing units .....	2 898	—	2 204	2 014	215	320	1 481	1 864
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990 .....	110	—	100	37	—	—	37	48
1985 to 1988 .....	328	—	235	270	7	—	121	111
1980 to 1984 .....	408	—	280	288	25	7	104	193
1970 to 1979 .....	764	—	673	413	22	110	332	630
1960 to 1969 .....	588	—	397	390	51	151	280	272
1950 to 1959 .....	475	—	210	271	50	40	270	266
1940 to 1949 .....	102	—	84	78	24	6	129	84
1939 or earlier .....	123	—	225	267	36	6	208	260
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom .....	11	—	8	16	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom .....	80	—	55	58	4	—	43	44
2 bedrooms .....	628	—	668	549	35	26	492	434
3 bedrooms .....	1 762	—	1 205	1 057	140	143	716	1 128
4 bedrooms .....	345	—	233	287	34	93	207	213
5 or more bedrooms .....	72	—	35	47	2	58	23	45
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities .....	2 898	—	2 197	1 996	210	320	1 481	1 857
Source of water, public system or private company .....	2 830	—	1 775	1 699	197	314	1 419	1 629
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	1 005	—	264	591	31	212	184	331
Locking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	24	29	—	—	13	10
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—	6	12	—	—	5	6
Renter-occupied housing units .....	—	—	14	5	—	—	—	4
Occupied housing units .....	2 789	—	2 067	1 921	211	313	1 367	1 781
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas .....	2 015	—	532	1 193	139	269	653	627
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	76	—	401	219	54	18	224	352
Electricity .....	614	—	602	284	6	19	351	543
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	—	—	67	9	—	—	19	46
All other fuels .....	84	—	465	216	12	7	120	213
No fuel used .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None .....	51	—	123	103	12	—	61	67
1 .....	671	—	256	380	44	43	291	291
2 .....	1 474	—	962	872	83	184	650	876
3 or more .....	593	—	726	566	72	86	365	547
Vehicles per household .....	2.0	—	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units .....	2 397	—	1 853	1 716	184	294	1 163	1 530
1989 to March 1990 .....	297	—	217	116	6	7	93	101
1985 to 1988 .....	612	—	445	377	37	72	277	278
1980 to 1984 .....	322	—	343	351	36	52	151	289
1970 to 1979 .....	593	—	464	379	28	118	332	423
1969 or earlier .....	573	—	384	493	77	45	310	439
Renter-occupied housing units .....	392	—	214	205	27	19	204	251
1989 to March 1990 .....	230	—	109	79	11	—	56	81
1985 to 1988 .....	138	—	50	88	10	19	99	76
1980 to 1984 .....	6	—	20	20	—	—	10	48
1970 to 1979 .....	10	—	8	12	6	—	17	27
1969 or earlier .....	8	—	27	6	—	—	22	19
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit .....	93	—	104	67	5	—	69	100
Householder 65 years and over .....	554	—	346	424	62	60	263	273
Owner-occupied housing units .....	529	—	325	398	62	60	246	246
Locking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—	12	—	—	5	10
No telephone in unit .....	6	—	8	8	5	—	11	10
No vehicle available .....	51	—	97	67	6	—	26	57
Complete plumbing facilities .....	2 789	—	2 047	1 904	211	313	1 362	1 771
1.00 or less persons per room .....	2 733	—	1 989	1 846	205	313	1 349	1 679
1.01 or more persons per room .....	56	—	58	58	6	—	13	92
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	20	17	—	—	5	10
1.00 or less persons per room .....	—	—	20	17	—	—	5	10
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	37 913	—	33 728	33 915	39 034	45 257	35 052	32 227
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	21 292	—	42 602	20 214	10 163	32 137	21 847	23 059
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	240	—	253	210	32	6	150	153
Owner-occupied housing units .....	161	—	185	159	17	—	124	94
Renter-occupied housing units .....	79	—	68	51	15	6	26	59

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Owensboro, KY MSA	Davies County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Davies County						
		Total	Owensboro city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	18 399	18 399	12 075	887	474	1 019	1 338	1 329	1 084	1 098
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>										
With a mortgage -----	11 717	11 717	7 662	598	204	453	942	679	569	762
Less than \$300 -----	1 815	1 815	1 489	251	87	144	138	59	76	178
\$300 to \$399 -----	1 976	1 976	1 282	159	59	125	148	45	174	134
\$400 to \$499 -----	2 363	2 363	1 540	109	38	123	243	89	120	145
\$500 to \$599 -----	2 094	2 094	1 236	41	13	34	113	156	100	138
\$600 to \$799 -----	2 078	2 078	1 333	33	7	27	190	148	75	106
\$800 to \$999 -----	725	725	367	5	—	—	57	43	11	13
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	499	499	296	—	—	—	27	105	11	48
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	116	116	89	—	—	—	19	16	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	51	51	30	—	—	—	7	18	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	489	489	471	335	315	363	483	594	434	461
Not mortgaged -----	6 682	6 682	4 413	289	270	566	396	650	515	336
Less than \$100 -----	1 272	1 272	918	66	113	223	70	71	89	62
\$100 to \$199 -----	4 202	4 202	2 753	205	142	304	230	380	348	267
\$200 to \$299 -----	994	994	590	6	15	39	88	130	70	7
\$300 to \$399 -----	171	171	138	12	—	—	—	69	8	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	41	41	14	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
\$500 or more -----	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	146	146	144	131	114	117	166	168	142	133
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Less than \$20,000 -----	5 087	5 087	3 580	268	303	596	266	310	489	251
Less than 20 percent -----	2 314	2 314	1 606	103	158	310	136	145	155	142
20 to 24 percent -----	583	583	412	49	19	60	8	72	47	23
25 to 29 percent -----	464	464	330	35	20	85	14	16	71	24
30 to 34 percent -----	367	367	231	14	29	27	16	32	22	20
35 percent or more -----	1 266	1 266	923	67	53	106	78	45	185	42
Not computed -----	93	93	78	—	8	14	—	—	9	—
Median -----	21.6	21.6	21.8	23.2	18.5	18.5	18.4	20.7	27.7	16.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	5 548	5 548	3 677	360	98	277	374	354	282	340
Less than 20 percent -----	3 674	3 674	2 583	307	81	277	273	274	210	229
20 to 24 percent -----	1 080	1 080	681	37	10	35	53	58	60	66
25 to 29 percent -----	431	431	236	16	—	15	34	6	12	17
30 to 34 percent -----	241	241	118	—	—	—	17	16	—	20
35 percent or more -----	122	122	59	—	7	—	—	—	—	8
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	15.5	15.5	14.5	13.2	12.3	15.2	13.9	10.0	13.4	14.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	4 123	4 123	2 363	183	61	88	308	258	145	320
Less than 20 percent -----	3 457	3 457	2 005	169	61	88	284	215	124	268
20 to 24 percent -----	415	415	240	9	—	—	16	21	6	24
25 to 29 percent -----	159	159	77	5	—	—	—	16	15	28
30 to 34 percent -----	79	79	28	—	—	—	8	6	—	—
35 percent or more -----	13	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	13.2	13.2	13.3	10.5	11.5	10.0	12.5	13.5	10.0	14.6
\$50,000 or more -----	3 641	3 641	2 455	76	12	58	387	407	168	187
Less than 20 percent -----	3 318	3 318	2 280	76	12	58	371	351	157	168
20 to 24 percent -----	226	226	118	—	—	—	16	34	11	7
25 to 29 percent -----	61	61	42	—	—	—	—	12	—	12
30 to 34 percent -----	15	15	15	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
35 percent or more -----	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	10.9	10.9	10.4	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	11.5	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	10 027	10 027	8 627	404	860	1 053	736	718	753	892
<b>GROSS RENT</b>										
Less than \$100 -----	698	698	637	69	176	227	6	67	16	49
\$100 to \$199 -----	1 378	1 378	1 259	98	273	233	77	172	151	49
\$200 to \$299 -----	3 160	3 160	2 854	70	213	371	292	259	258	259
\$300 to \$399 -----	2 650	2 650	2 308	84	115	133	222	112	148	375
\$400 to \$499 -----	1 091	1 091	889	60	31	36	60	61	72	82
\$500 to \$599 -----	409	409	314	5	17	18	35	10	63	34
\$600 to \$749 -----	89	89	47	—	—	—	10	—	—	19
\$750 to \$999 -----	46	46	37	—	—	—	—	9	18	—
\$1,000 or more -----	23	23	23	—	6	—	—	—	8	—
No cash rent -----	483	483	259	18	29	35	34	28	19	25
Median (dollars) -----	287	287	282	225	189	208	293	236	273	311
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Less than \$10,000 -----	4 011	4 011	3 640	233	552	625	248	344	429	192
Less than 20 percent -----	274	274	261	38	61	43	6	76	24	13
20 to 24 percent -----	255	255	216	33	40	27	—	35	43	34
25 to 29 percent -----	350	350	328	33	86	107	14	34	14	10
30 to 34 percent -----	311	311	294	17	38	47	27	49	47	18
35 percent or more -----	2 450	2 450	2 241	83	279	356	177	134	259	102
Not computed -----	371	371	300	29	48	45	24	16	42	15
Median -----	45.8	45.8	45.8	29.7	37.3	43.8	50.0	31.9	46.3	39.8
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	2 898	2 898	2 439	71	198	241	279	207	141	284
Less than 20 percent -----	644	644	573	24	76	80	58	66	38	57
20 to 24 percent -----	726	726	619	5	47	101	84	48	25	108
25 to 29 percent -----	598	598	518	11	43	33	51	34	40	44
30 to 34 percent -----	419	419	373	15	10	27	50	47	20	37
35 percent or more -----	374	374	316	11	22	—	26	8	18	30
Not computed -----	137	137	40	5	—	—	10	4	—	8
Median -----	25.1	25.1	25.1	26.8	22.4	22.0	24.6	23.7	25.9	23.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	2 168	2 168	1 825	90	90	146	122	122	101	282
Less than 20 percent -----	1 579	1 579	1 390	71	85	124	95	99	54	238
20 to 24 percent -----	368	368	288	15	5	9	19	7	32	16
25 to 29 percent -----	128	128	91	4	—	13	8	9	7	9
30 to 34 percent -----	20	20	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
35 percent or more -----	8	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Not computed -----	65	65	38	—	—	—	—	7	—	9
Median -----	16.8	16.8	16.6	17.5	13.5	14.7	16.4	15.2	19.6	16.8
\$35,000 or more -----	950	950	723	10	20	41	87	45	82	134
Less than 20 percent -----	852	852	678	10	20	41	87	36	64	134
20 to 24 percent -----	34	34	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	10	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
30 to 34 percent -----	8	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	46	46	17	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
Median -----	11.6	11.6	11.3	10.0	10.0	10.5	10.0	15.3	12.3	12.4



Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Daviess County—Con.								Owensboro city, Daviess County	
	Tract 10	Tract 11 *	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 16	Tract 17.01	Tract 17.02	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	816	636	1 049	674	1 892	1 084	853	828	887	474
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>										
With a mortgage .....	579	476	617	536	1 164	649	755	602	598	204
Less than \$300 .....	101	23	188	116	44	33	94	23	251	87
\$300 to \$399 .....	100	34	49	94	161	103	119	40	159	59
\$400 to \$499 .....	199	53	81	60	205	173	211	47	109	38
\$500 to \$599 .....	86	85	118	108	258	142	233	50	41	13
\$600 to \$799 .....	84	131	143	104	292	101	77	211	33	7
\$800 to \$999 .....	—	106	32	14	116	55	16	106	5	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	5	33	6	30	79	23	5	75	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 .....	4	11	—	10	—	19	—	33	—	—
\$2,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	17	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	450	680	488	496	565	508	469	704	335	315
Not mortgaged .....	237	160	432	138	728	435	98	226	289	270
Less than \$100 .....	56	—	28	42	159	59	17	7	66	113
\$100 to \$199 .....	145	80	355	85	446	300	41	110	205	142
\$200 to \$299 .....	25	66	49	11	113	63	35	64	6	15
\$300 to \$399 .....	11	14	—	—	—	11	5	28	12	—
\$400 to \$499 .....	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	17	—	—
\$500 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	135	200	157	124	143	144	163	197	131	114
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Less than \$20,000 .....	186	92	299	132	441	308	133	65	268	303
Less than 20 percent .....	72	37	151	61	286	125	32	28	103	158
20 to 24 percent .....	24	6	24	23	31	48	25	—	49	19
25 to 29 percent .....	12	6	15	6	8	51	—	—	35	20
30 to 34 percent .....	7	—	28	15	19	18	13	9	14	29
35 percent or more .....	66	43	74	27	97	56	63	28	67	53
Not computed .....	5	—	7	—	—	10	—	—	—	24
Median .....	23.9	27.5	19.7	21.1	16.9	22.5	33.7	32.5	23.2	18.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	367	83	292	248	465	354	408	177	360	98
Less than 20 percent .....	296	37	214	106	269	185	204	121	307	81
20 to 24 percent .....	40	15	58	89	76	109	131	32	37	10
25 to 29 percent .....	16	6	10	25	46	53	18	16	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	7	8	10	15	35	10	14	6	—	—
35 percent or more .....	8	17	—	13	39	4	6	—	—	7
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	14.0	21.5	12.2	21.0	17.2	19.2	20.0	14.9	13.2	12.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	189	171	210	143	544	231	182	198	183	61
Less than 20 percent .....	158	112	190	109	434	187	174	138	169	61
20 to 24 percent .....	26	43	15	24	88	28	4	37	9	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	9	—	5	—	16	4	13	5	—
30 to 34 percent .....	5	—	5	5	22	—	—	4	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	14.2	15.4	10.0	13.8	15.6	12.9	14.6	14.2	10.5	11.5
\$50,000 or more .....	74	290	248	151	442	191	130	388	76	12
Less than 20 percent .....	70	273	237	141	385	171	130	332	76	12
20 to 24 percent .....	—	17	11	—	48	15	—	30	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	4	—	—	10	—	—	—	14	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	12	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	10.0	12.4	10.0	11.7	11.9	10.4	12.0	14.7	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	368	188	320	581	386	162	882	161	404	860
<b>GROSS RENT</b>										
Less than \$100 .....	4	—	—	5	8	—	—	—	69	176
\$100 to \$199 .....	10	6	12	31	13	25	5	—	98	273
\$200 to \$299 .....	134	9	117	131	88	33	252	31	70	213
\$300 to \$399 .....	136	116	63	287	91	32	323	77	84	115
\$400 to \$499 .....	49	27	92	83	79	17	221	38	60	31
\$500 to \$599 .....	18	18	19	25	34	18	59	—	5	17
\$600 to \$749 .....	—	—	—	—	35	—	5	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999 .....	—	5	—	—	9	—	—	5	—	—
\$1,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	6
No cash rent .....	17	7	17	19	29	37	12	6	18	29
Median (dollars) .....	327	358	317	340	372	309	366	360	225	189
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Less than \$10,000 .....	97	35	117	170	89	46	175	13	233	552
Less than 20 percent .....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	61
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—	15	8	5	—	—	33	40
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	12	—	—	6	5	—	33	86
30 to 34 percent .....	6	—	6	12	—	3	—	—	17	38
35 percent or more .....	71	35	87	134	73	15	153	13	83	279
Not computed .....	16	—	12	9	8	17	—	—	29	48
Median .....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	48.6	50.0+	36.3	50.0+	50.0+	29.7	37.3
\$10,000 to \$19,999 .....	121	44	91	236	107	51	288	49	71	198
Less than 20 percent .....	28	—	—	25	18	6	39	6	24	76
20 to 24 percent .....	19	9	35	41	16	18	60	6	5	47
25 to 29 percent .....	22	15	41	86	26	4	43	16	11	43
30 to 34 percent .....	23	8	5	21	8	6	79	14	15	10
35 percent or more .....	21	12	5	53	18	3	61	7	11	22
Not computed .....	8	—	5	10	21	14	6	—	5	—
Median .....	27.2	29.3	26.0	27.7	26.7	23.5	29.9	28.9	26.8	22.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	113	89	85	124	120	31	263	64	90	90
Less than 20 percent .....	70	47	64	98	45	6	184	37	71	85
20 to 24 percent .....	37	33	8	26	34	13	69	14	15	5
25 to 29 percent .....	6	5	13	—	32	5	10	7	4	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	9	1	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	4	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	—
Median .....	18.2	19.3	14.2	17.5	22.2	22.5	17.5	18.3	17.5	13.5
\$35,000 or more .....	37	20	27	51	70	34	156	35	10	20
Less than 20 percent .....	32	12	27	51	46	34	156	30	10	20
20 to 24 percent .....	—	5	—	—	24	—	—	5	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	10.0	17.1	12.1	12.4	13.6	11.5	10.9	11.7	10.0	10.0



Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Owensboro city, Daviess County—Con.								
	Tract 3	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	232	958	497	1 324	1 309	1 084	1 028	816	636
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>									
With a mortgage	105	435	185	935	659	569	726	579	476
Less than \$300	39	133	33	138	59	76	170	101	23
\$300 to \$399	9	125	54	148	45	174	127	100	34
\$400 to \$499	30	116	52	243	80	120	145	199	53
\$500 to \$599	8	34	27	106	156	100	130	86	85
\$600 to \$799	19	27	14	190	137	75	106	84	131
\$800 to \$999	—	—	5	57	43	13	13	—	106
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	27	105	11	35	5	33
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	19	16	—	—	—	11
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	7	18	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	417	364	407	482	594	434	459	450	680
Not mortgaged	127	523	312	389	650	515	302	237	160
Less than \$100	28	206	98	70	71	89	54	56	—
\$100 to \$199	93	278	172	223	380	348	241	145	80
\$200 to \$299	—	39	42	88	130	70	7	25	66
\$300 to \$399	6	—	—	—	69	8	—	11	14
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	135	116	125	165	168	142	136	135	200
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>									
Less than \$20,000	119	571	262	259	290	489	219	186	92
Less than 20 percent	69	296	110	129	145	155	125	72	37
20 to 24 percent	17	60	32	8	72	47	23	24	6
25 to 29 percent	7	85	42	7	71	7	16	12	6
30 to 34 percent	—	27	11	16	32	22	13	7	—
35 percent or more	26	95	56	78	34	185	42	66	43
Not computed	—	8	11	14	—	5	—	—	—
Median	14.5	18.7	22.4	19.0	20.0	27.7	17.1	23.9	27.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	46	259	162	377	354	282	340	367	83
Less than 20 percent	29	209	127	273	274	210	229	296	37
20 to 24 percent	9	35	25	53	58	60	66	40	15
25 to 29 percent	8	15	—	34	6	12	17	16	6
30 to 34 percent	—	—	5	17	16	—	20	7	8
35 percent or more	—	—	5	—	—	—	8	8	17
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.0	15.3	10.0	13.9	10.0	13.4	14.0	14.0	21.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	23	70	54	308	258	145	290	189	171
Less than 20 percent	17	70	50	284	215	124	251	158	112
20 to 24 percent	6	—	4	16	21	6	24	26	43
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	16	15	15	—	9
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	8	6	—	—	5	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.4	10.0	10.0	12.5	13.5	10.0	14.8	14.2	15.4
\$50,000 or more	44	58	19	380	407	168	179	74	290
Less than 20 percent	44	58	19	364	351	157	160	70	273
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	16	34	11	7	—	17
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	12	—	12	4	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	11.5	10.0	10.0	10.0	12.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units	573	1 014	473	729	718	753	788	368	188
<b>GROSS RENT</b>									
Less than \$100	38	227	29	6	67	16	—	4	—
\$100 to \$199	134	223	53	77	172	151	32	10	6
\$200 to \$299	299	356	219	292	259	258	245	134	9
\$300 to \$399	67	125	111	222	112	148	366	136	116
\$400 to \$499	5	36	32	60	61	72	75	49	27
\$500 to \$599	—	18	10	35	10	63	34	18	18
\$600 to \$749	7	—	6	10	—	—	19	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	9	18	—	—	5
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
No cash rent	23	29	13	27	28	19	17	17	7
Median (dollars)	226	207	272	293	236	273	317	327	358
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>									
Less than \$10,000	308	619	235	241	344	429	118	97	35
Less than 20 percent	9	43	—	6	76	24	—	4	—
20 to 24 percent	—	27	15	—	35	43	13	—	—
25 to 29 percent	19	107	4	14	34	14	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	14	47	23	27	49	47	8	6	—
35 percent or more	231	356	180	177	134	259	90	71	35
Not computed	35	39	13	17	16	42	7	16	—
Median	48.2	43.8	50.0+	50.0+	31.9	46.3	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	146	226	151	279	207	141	261	121	44
Less than 20 percent	42	80	47	58	66	38	57	28	—
20 to 24 percent	36	86	36	84	48	25	94	19	9
25 to 29 percent	46	33	19	51	34	40	35	22	15
30 to 34 percent	14	27	7	50	47	20	37	23	8
35 percent or more	8	—	42	26	8	18	30	21	12
Not computed	—	—	—	10	4	—	8	—	—
Median	24.3	21.9	24.0	24.6	23.7	25.9	23.7	27.2	29.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	97	138	82	122	122	101	282	113	89
Less than 20 percent	76	116	75	95	99	54	238	70	47
20 to 24 percent	10	9	—	19	7	32	16	37	33
25 to 29 percent	—	13	—	8	9	7	9	6	5
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Not computed	11	—	7	—	7	—	9	—	4
Median	12.9	15.0	13.3	16.4	15.2	19.6	16.8	18.2	19.3
\$35,000 or more	22	31	5	87	45	82	127	37	20
Less than 20 percent	22	31	5	87	36	64	127	32	12
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	5	3
Median	10.0	11.6	10.0	10.0	15.3	12.3	12.2	10.0	17.1

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Owensboro city, Daviess County—Con.						Remainder of Daviess County		
	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17.01 (pt.)	Tract 17.02 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units</b>	<b>1 049</b>	<b>473</b>	—	<b>31</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>559</b>	—	—	<b>61</b>
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>									
With a mortgage	617	407	—	31	678	458	—	—	—
Less than \$300	188	80	—	—	88	23	—	—	18
\$300 to \$399	49	74	—	—	107	18	—	—	11
\$400 to \$499	81	48	—	—	199	27	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	118	93	—	—	202	37	—	—	7
\$600 to \$799	143	98	—	15	69	185	—	—	—
\$800 to \$999	32	14	—	—	8	71	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	6	—	—	6	5	63	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	10	—	29	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	488	503	—	1 271	460	717	—	—	291
Not mortgaged	432	66	—	—	40	101	—	—	43
Less than \$100	28	32	—	—	—	7	—	—	17
\$100 to \$199	355	34	—	—	17	40	—	—	26
\$200 to \$299	49	—	—	—	23	30	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	157	102	—	—	209	212	—	—	128
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>									
Less than \$20,000	299	73	—	—	106	44	—	—	25
Less than 20 percent	151	32	—	—	11	13	—	—	14
20 to 24 percent	24	12	—	—	19	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	28	10	—	—	13	9	—	—	—
35 percent or more	74	19	—	—	63	22	—	—	—
Not computed	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Median	19.7	21.9	—	—	41.4	37.5	—	—	14.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	292	208	—	—	346	103	—	—	18
Less than 20 percent	214	84	—	—	166	47	—	—	18
20 to 24 percent	58	76	—	—	107	32	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	10	25	—	—	53	18	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	10	15	—	—	14	6	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	8	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.2	21.3	—	—	20.3	20.7	—	—	10.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	210	113	—	5	163	120	—	—	18
Less than 20 percent	190	89	—	—	155	60	—	—	18
20 to 24 percent	15	24	—	5	4	37	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	5	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	14.5	—	22.5	14.9	20.0	—	—	10.0
\$50,000 or more	248	79	—	26	103	292	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	237	79	—	15	103	262	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	11	—	—	6	—	16	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	12.2	—	14.3	12.0	13.9	—	—	—
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>448</b>	—	—	<b>855</b>	<b>142</b>	—	—	<b>39</b>
<b>GROSS RENT</b>									
Less than \$100	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	12	13	—	—	5	—	—	—	10
\$200 to \$299	117	100	—	—	252	31	—	—	15
\$300 to \$399	63	266	—	—	306	71	—	—	8
\$400 to \$499	92	37	—	—	221	31	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	13	18	—	—	55	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	—	—
No cash rent	17	9	—	—	6	—	—	—	6
Median (dollars)	315	338	—	—	365	355	—	—	261
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>									
Less than \$10,000	117	145	—	—	160	7	—	—	6
Less than 20 percent	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	6	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	87	114	—	—	138	7	—	—	—
Not computed	12	9	—	—	17	—	—	—	6
Median	50.0+	47.7	—	—	50.0+	50.0+	—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	91	172	—	—	282	49	—	—	15
Less than 20 percent	—	12	—	—	39	6	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	35	29	—	—	60	6	—	—	15
25 to 29 percent	41	69	—	—	43	16	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	5	17	—	—	79	14	—	—	—
35 percent or more	5	45	—	—	61	7	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	26.0	28.3	—	—	29.9	28.9	—	—	22.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	85	99	—	—	257	58	—	—	8
Less than 20 percent	64	79	—	—	184	37	—	—	8
20 to 24 percent	8	20	—	—	63	14	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	13	—	—	—	10	7	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.2	17.6	—	—	17.3	18.3	—	—	12.5
\$35,000 or more	21	32	—	—	156	28	—	—	10
Less than 20 percent	21	32	—	—	156	23	—	—	10
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.0	12.9	—	—	10.9	13.1	—	—	10.0

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Daviess County—Con.							
	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units</b> -----	<b>14</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>201</b>
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>								
With a mortgage-----	7	20	-	36	-	-	-	129
Less than \$300-----	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	36
\$300 to \$399-----	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	20
\$400 to \$499-----	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	12
\$500 to \$599-----	7	-	-	8	-	-	-	15
\$600 to \$799-----	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	6
\$800 to \$999-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	30
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
\$2,000 or more-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)-----	525	705	-	519	-	-	-	471
Not mortgaged-----	7	-	-	34	-	-	-	72
Less than \$100-----	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	10
\$100 to \$199-----	7	-	-	26	-	-	-	51
\$200 to \$299-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
\$300 to \$399-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$500 or more-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)-----	175	-	-	117	-	-	-	138
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Less than \$20,000-----	7	20	-	32	-	-	-	59
Less than 20 percent-----	7	-	-	17	-	-	-	29
20 to 24 percent-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
25 to 29 percent-----	-	9	-	8	-	-	-	6
30 to 34 percent-----	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	5
35 percent or more-----	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	8
Not computed-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median-----	12.5	50.0+	-	14.7	-	-	-	20.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Less than 20 percent-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
20 to 24 percent-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
25 to 29 percent-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Not computed-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	30
Less than 20 percent-----	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	20
20 to 24 percent-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent-----	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	5
30 to 34 percent-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
35 percent or more-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median-----	-	-	-	10.0	-	-	-	10.0
\$50,000 or more-----	7	-	-	8	-	-	-	72
Less than 20 percent-----	7	-	-	8	-	-	-	62
20 to 24 percent-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
30 to 34 percent-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median-----	10.0	-	-	12.5	-	-	-	11.1
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units</b> -----	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>133</b>
<b>GROSS RENT</b>								
Less than \$100-----	-	-	-	49	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199-----	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	18
\$200 to \$299-----	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	31
\$300 to \$399-----	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	21
\$400 to \$499-----	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	46
\$500 to \$599-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7
\$600 to \$749-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$750 to \$999-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 or more-----	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
No cash rent-----	7	-	-	8	-	-	-	10
Median (dollars)-----	-	-	-	100	-	-	525	366
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Less than \$10,000-----	7	-	-	74	-	-	-	25
Less than 20 percent-----	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent-----	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	5
25 to 29 percent-----	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent-----	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more-----	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	20
Not computed-----	7	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
Median-----	-	-	-	24.8	-	-	-	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	64
Less than 20 percent-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
20 to 24 percent-----	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	12
25 to 29 percent-----	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	17
30 to 34 percent-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
35 percent or more-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Not computed-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Median-----	-	-	-	24.1	-	-	-	25.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Less than 20 percent-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
20 to 24 percent-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
25 to 29 percent-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.0
\$35,000 or more-----	-	-	-	7	-	-	6	19
Less than 20 percent-----	-	-	-	7	-	-	6	-
20 to 24 percent-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median-----	-	-	-	17.5	-	-	17.5	11.6



Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Daviess County—Con.						
	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 44.99	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17.01 (pt.)	Tract 17.02 (pt.)	Tract 17.03
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	1 892	—	876	1 053	135	269	679
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>							1 054
With a mortgage .....	1 164	—	644	618	77	144	471
Less than \$300 .....	44	—	53	33	6	—	40
\$300 to \$399 .....	161	—	102	103	12	22	100
\$400 to \$499 .....	205	—	113	173	12	20	101
\$500 to \$599 .....	258	—	139	142	31	13	123
\$600 to \$799 .....	292	—	124	86	8	26	67
\$800 to \$999 .....	116	—	80	55	8	35	30
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	79	—	33	17	—	12	6
\$1,500 to \$1,999 .....	—	—	—	9	—	4	—
\$2,000 or more .....	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	565	—	526	500	553	677	496
Not mortgaged .....	728	—	232	435	58	125	208
Less than \$100 .....	159	—	34	59	17	—	28
\$100 to \$199 .....	446	—	150	300	24	70	122
\$200 to \$299 .....	113	—	35	63	12	34	58
\$300 to \$399 .....	—	—	7	11	5	10	—
\$400 to \$499 .....	10	—	6	—	—	11	—
\$500 or more .....	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	143	—	144	144	150	191	170
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>							
Less than \$20,000 .....	441	—	161	308	27	21	183
Less than 20 percent .....	286	—	40	125	21	15	75
20 to 24 percent .....	31	—	14	48	6	—	24
25 to 29 percent .....	8	—	16	51	—	—	12
30 to 34 percent .....	19	—	50	18	—	—	14
35 percent or more .....	97	—	41	56	—	6	53
Not computed .....	—	—	—	10	—	—	5
Median .....	16.9	—	31.0	22.5	16.6	16.8	22.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	465	—	270	354	62	74	191
Less than 20 percent .....	269	—	136	185	38	74	105
20 to 24 percent .....	76	—	51	109	24	—	43
25 to 29 percent .....	46	—	61	46	—	—	13
30 to 34 percent .....	35	—	22	10	—	—	30
35 percent or more .....	39	—	—	4	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	17.2	—	19.9	19.2	14.6	11.6	18.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	544	—	264	226	19	78	213
Less than 20 percent .....	434	—	199	187	19	78	189
20 to 24 percent .....	88	—	26	23	—	—	13
25 to 29 percent .....	22	—	8	16	—	—	11
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	31	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	15.6	—	14.3	12.6	12.5	10.0	13.2
\$50,000 or more .....	442	—	181	165	27	96	92
Less than 20 percent .....	385	—	158	156	27	70	92
20 to 24 percent .....	48	—	23	9	—	14	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	9	—	—	—	—	12	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	11.9	—	13.8	10.0	11.6	16.9	11.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	386	—	178	162	27	19	153
<b>GROSS RENT</b>							
Less than \$100 .....	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	13	—	20	25	—	—	10
\$200 to \$299 .....	88	—	46	33	—	—	28
\$300 to \$399 .....	91	—	33	32	17	6	66
\$400 to \$499 .....	79	—	19	17	—	7	6
\$500 to \$599 .....	34	—	13	18	4	—	13
\$600 to \$749 .....	35	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999 .....	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent .....	29	—	47	37	6	6	30
Median (dollars) .....	372	—	298	309	373	402	322
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>							
Less than \$10,000 .....	89	—	46	46	15	6	24
Less than 20 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	8	—	—	5	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	73	—	32	15	15	6	18
Not computed .....	8	—	14	17	—	6	5
Median .....	50.0+	—	50.0+	36.3	50.0+	50.0+	44.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999 .....	107	—	58	51	6	—	58
Less than 20 percent .....	18	—	12	6	—	—	5
20 to 24 percent .....	16	—	18	18	—	—	10
25 to 29 percent .....	26	—	—	4	—	—	18
30 to 34 percent .....	8	—	9	6	—	—	7
35 percent or more .....	18	—	9	3	—	—	5
Not computed .....	21	—	10	14	6	—	13
Median .....	26.7	—	23.3	23.5	—	—	27.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	120	—	47	31	6	6	41
Less than 20 percent .....	45	—	38	6	—	—	28
20 to 24 percent .....	34	—	—	13	6	—	13
25 to 29 percent .....	32	—	—	5	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	9	—	—	1	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	9	6	—	6	—
Median .....	22.2	—	14.0	22.5	—	—	18.4
\$35,000 or more .....	70	—	27	34	—	7	30
Less than 20 percent .....	46	—	13	34	—	7	19
20 to 24 percent .....	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	14	—	—	—	11
Median .....	13.6	—	15.9	11.5	—	10.0	13.8

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Owensboro, KY MSA	Davies County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Davies County			Owensboro city, Davies County		
		Total	Owensboro city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)
Occupied housing units .....	31 671	31 671	20 401	1 058	999	1 982	1 058	999	1 882
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>									
1989 to March 1990 .....	430	430	156	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985 to 1988 .....	2 092	2 092	1 040	16	-	23	16	-	23
1980 to 1984 .....	3 326	3 326	1 957	19	151	52	19	151	46
1970 to 1979 .....	7 234	7 234	4 211	119	86	119	119	86	103
1960 to 1969 .....	6 604	6 604	4 523	472	133	166	472	133	145
1950 to 1959 .....	5 447	5 447	3 732	334	138	674	334	138	666
1940 to 1949 .....	2 844	2 844	2 303	28	273	462	28	273	430
1939 or earlier .....	3 694	3 694	2 479	70	218	486	70	218	469
<b>BEDROOMS</b>									
No bedroom .....	137	137	107	-	17	7	-	17	7
1 bedroom .....	3 945	3 945	3 633	89	316	439	89	316	429
2 bedrooms .....	8 285	8 285	5 441	238	332	903	238	332	844
3 bedrooms .....	14 883	14 883	8 650	679	313	471	679	313	448
4 bedrooms .....	3 849	3 849	2 316	38	21	154	38	21	146
5 or more bedrooms .....	572	572	254	14	-	8	14	-	8
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
Complete kitchen facilities .....	31 615	31 615	20 376	1 058	999	1 969	1 058	999	1 875
Source of water, public system or private company .....	30 325	30 325	20 385	1 058	992	1 982	1 058	992	1 882
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	22 961	22 961	20 234	1 058	992	1 880	1 058	992	1 853
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	75	75	23	6	-	-	6	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units .....	46	46	17	6	-	-	6	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units .....	29	29	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>									
Utility gas .....	23 159	23 159	17 383	1 009	824	1 853	1 009	824	1 753
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	1 625	1 625	182	6	26	16	6	26	16
Electricity .....	5 407	5 407	2 744	37	136	99	37	136	99
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	163	163	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other fuels .....	1 310	1 310	74	6	13	7	6	13	7
No fuel used .....	7	7	7	-	-	7	-	-	7
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>									
None .....	2 805	2 805	2 353	126	223	575	126	223	558
1 .....	9 836	9 836	7 598	368	470	646	368	470	620
2 .....	13 167	13 167	7 734	378	227	566	378	227	546
3 or more .....	5 863	5 863	2 716	186	79	195	186	79	158
Vehicles per household .....	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.2
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>									
Owner-occupied housing units .....	22 186	22 186	12 545	741	422	1 062	741	422	1 001
1989 to March 1990 .....	1 999	1 999	1 094	26	27	66	26	27	66
1985 to 1988 .....	4 937	4 937	2 801	178	72	175	178	72	168
1980 to 1984 .....	3 385	3 385	1 750	60	82	153	60	82	142
1970 to 1979 .....	5 362	5 362	2 896	131	101	180	131	101	161
1969 or earlier .....	6 503	6 503	4 004	346	140	488	346	140	464
Renter-occupied housing units .....	9 485	9 485	7 856	317	577	920	317	577	881
1989 to March 1990 .....	4 452	4 452	3 761	117	223	398	117	223	374
1985 to 1988 .....	3 242	3 242	2 624	125	200	359	125	200	352
1980 to 1984 .....	988	988	849	30	86	106	30	86	98
1970 to 1979 .....	589	589	489	24	51	47	24	51	47
1969 or earlier .....	214	214	133	21	17	10	21	17	10
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
No telephone in unit .....	2 128	2 128	1 618	122	200	454	122	200	427
Householder 65 years and over .....	7 486	7 486	5 336	192	347	613	192	347	591
Owner-occupied housing units .....	5 718	5 718	3 716	142	148	492	142	148	470
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	38	38	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit .....	229	229	181	18	33	38	18	33	38
No vehicle available .....	1 621	1 621	1 301	54	125	251	54	125	251
Complete plumbing facilities .....	31 596	31 596	20 378	1 052	999	1 982	1 052	999	1 882
1.00 or less persons per room .....	30 914	30 914	19 983	1 024	956	1 900	1 024	956	1 800
1.01 or more persons per room .....	682	682	395	28	43	82	28	43	82
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	75	75	23	6	-	-	6	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room .....	75	75	23	6	-	-	6	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	35 549	35 549	35 736	25 591	19 771	20 174	25 591	19 771	19 872
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	17 370	17 370	16 081	12 963	10 406	10 988	12 963	10 406	10 440
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	4 927	4 927	3 732	246	367	739	246	367	718
Owner-occupied housing units .....	1 832	1 832	1 069	83	70	178	83	70	167
Renter-occupied housing units .....	3 095	3 095	2 663	163	297	561	163	297	551

**Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Oviess County		Totals for split trocts/BNA's in Oviess County			Owensboro city, Oviess County			
	Owensboro, KY MSA	Totql Owensboro city	Troct 1	Troct 2	Troct 4	Troct 1 (pt.)	Troct 2 (pt.)	Troct 4 (pt.)	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	17 911	17 911	11 643	717	379	951	717	379	890
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	11 396	11 396	7 380	483	183	402	483	183	384
Less than \$300	1 746	1 746	1 420	219	78	131	219	78	120
\$300 to \$399	1 912	1 912	1 233	131	47	125	131	47	125
\$400 to \$499	2 283	2 283	1 474	96	38	91	96	38	84
\$500 to \$599	2 029	2 029	1 177	21	13	28	21	13	28
\$600 to \$799	2 049	2 049	1 304	16	7	27	16	7	27
\$800 to \$999	711	711	357	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499	499	499	296	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999	116	116	89	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more	51	51	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	490	490	473	321	318	352	321	318	354
Not mortgaged	6 515	6 515	4 263	234	196	549	234	196	506
Less than \$100	1 247	1 247	893	54	100	223	54	100	206
\$100 to \$199	4 075	4 075	2 643	168	90	287	168	90	261
\$200 to \$299	979	979	575	-	6	39	-	6	39
\$300 to \$399	171	171	138	12	-	-	12	-	-
\$400 to \$499	41	41	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$500 or more	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	146	146	144	128	100-	116	128	100-	115
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	4 905	4 905	3 415	222	231	553	222	231	528
Less than 20 percent	2 258	2 258	1 550	75	143	297	75	143	283
20 to 24 percent	583	583	412	49	19	60	49	19	60
25 to 29 percent	427	427	300	35	7	68	35	7	68
30 to 34 percent	337	337	201	8	5	27	8	5	27
35 percent or more	1 214	1 214	881	55	40	93	55	40	82
Not computed	86	86	71	-	17	8	-	17	8
Median	21.3	21.3	21.5	23.7	16.7	17.8	23.7	16.7	17.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	5 397	5 397	3 534	316	75	262	316	75	244
Less than 20 percent	3 573	3 573	2 490	276	58	220	276	58	202
20 to 24 percent	1 050	1 050	651	30	10	27	30	10	27
25 to 29 percent	411	411	216	10	-	15	10	-	15
30 to 34 percent	241	241	118	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	122	122	59	-	7	-	-	7	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	15.4	15.4	14.3	12.8	12.5	14.5	12.8	12.5	14.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4 046	4 046	2 286	139	61	78	139	61	60
Less than 20 percent	3 394	3 394	1 942	139	61	78	139	61	60
20 to 24 percent	406	406	231	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	154	154	72	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	79	79	28	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	13	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	13.2	13.2	13.3	10.0-	11.5	10.0-	10.0-	11.5	10.0-
\$50,000 or more	3 563	3 563	2 408	40	12	58	40	12	58
Less than 20 percent	3 240	3 240	2 233	40	12	58	40	12	58
20 to 24 percent	226	226	118	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	61	61	42	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	15	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	11.0	11.0	10.4	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units	9 226	9 226	7 832	317	577	920	317	577	881
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	562	562	501	64	95	183	64	95	183
\$100 to \$199	1 213	1 213	1 094	64	200	209	64	200	199
\$200 to \$299	2 938	2 938	2 632	59	153	339	59	153	324
\$300 to \$399	2 515	2 515	2 173	65	81	117	65	81	109
\$400 to \$499	1 013	1 013	811	47	25	28	47	25	28
\$500 to \$599	376	376	281	5	-	18	5	-	18
\$600 to \$749	89	89	47	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$750 to \$999	46	46	37	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 or more	17	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
No cash rent	457	457	239	13	23	26	13	23	20
Median (dollars)	290	290	285	240	193	210	240	193	209
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	3 551	3 551	3 186	179	355	515	179	355	509
Less than 20 percent	244	244	231	38	37	43	38	37	43
20 to 24 percent	234	234	195	17	40	22	17	40	22
25 to 29 percent	291	291	269	33	57	81	33	57	81
30 to 34 percent	279	279	262	12	17	41	12	17	41
35 percent or more	2 172	2 172	1 963	61	162	292	61	162	292
Not computed	331	331	266	18	42	36	18	42	30
Median	45.7	45.7	45.6	28.9	35.7	41.0	28.9	35.7	41.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999	2 714	2 714	2 255	64	139	234	64	139	219
Less than 20 percent	608	608	537	17	66	80	17	66	80
20 to 24 percent	662	662	555	5	31	101	5	31	86
25 to 29 percent	563	563	483	11	29	26	11	29	26
30 to 34 percent	407	407	361	15	4	27	15	4	27
35 percent or more	337	337	279	11	9	-	11	9	-
Not computed	137	137	40	5	-	-	5	-	-
Median	25.2	25.2	25.2	28.4	20.6	21.8	28.4	20.6	21.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	2 051	2 051	1 708	64	73	138	64	73	130
Less than 20 percent	1 468	1 468	1 279	51	68	116	51	68	108
20 to 24 percent	362	362	282	9	5	9	9	5	9
25 to 29 percent	128	128	91	4	-	13	4	-	13
30 to 34 percent	20	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	8	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	65	65	38	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	16.9	16.9	16.7	16.9	13.9	14.4	16.9	13.9	14.6
\$35,000 or more	910	910	683	10	10	33	10	10	23
Less than 20 percent	812	812	638	10	10	33	10	10	23
20 to 24 percent	34	34	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	10	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	8	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	46	46	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	11.6	11.6	11.3	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	11.2



Table 36. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Owensboro, KY MSA	Owens County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Owens County			Owensboro city, Owens County		
		Total	Owensboro city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)
Occupied housing units .....	1 291	1 291	1 228	268	378	215	268	378	215
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>									
1989 to March 1990 .....	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 .....	30	30	23	6	—	9	6	—	9
1980 to 1984 .....	103	103	94	—	31	26	—	31	26
1970 to 1979 .....	403	403	396	82	127	42	82	127	42
1960 to 1969 .....	300	300	280	132	55	14	132	55	14
1950 to 1959 .....	137	137	137	37	40	35	37	40	35
1940 to 1949 .....	94	94	94	—	56	38	—	56	38
1939 or earlier .....	218	218	198	11	69	51	11	69	51
<b>BEDROOMS</b>									
No bedroom .....	7	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom .....	291	291	291	46	114	34	46	114	34
2 bedrooms .....	366	366	352	28	150	81	28	150	81
3 bedrooms .....	546	546	497	175	101	69	175	101	69
4 bedrooms .....	81	81	81	19	13	31	19	13	31
5 or more bedrooms .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
Complete kitchen facilities .....	1 291	1 291	1 228	268	378	215	268	378	215
Source of water, public system or private company .....	1 283	1 283	1 228	268	378	215	268	378	215
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	1 230	1 230	1 208	263	363	215	263	363	215
Locking complete plumbing facilities .....	8	8	8	—	8	—	—	8	—
Owner-occupied housing units .....	8	8	8	—	8	—	—	8	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>									
Utility gas .....	962	962	915	225	305	169	225	305	169
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	5	5	5	5	—	—	5	—	—
Electricity .....	299	299	292	38	62	46	38	62	46
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	5	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels .....	14	14	5	—	5	—	—	5	—
No fuel used .....	6	6	6	—	6	—	—	6	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>									
None .....	445	445	439	57	192	103	57	192	103
1 .....	441	441	426	73	152	50	73	152	50
2 .....	290	290	275	97	34	62	97	34	62
3 or more .....	115	115	88	41	—	—	41	—	—
Vehicles per household .....	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.5	.6	.8	1.5	.6	.8
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>									
Owner-occupied housing units .....	514	514	457	181	99	82	181	99	82
1989 to March 1990 .....	49	49	49	—	24	6	—	24	6
1985 to 1988 .....	88	88	72	6	5	27	6	5	27
1980 to 1984 .....	68	68	61	27	15	7	27	15	7
1970 to 1979 .....	133	133	114	37	33	14	37	33	14
1969 or earlier .....	176	176	161	111	22	28	111	22	28
Renter-occupied housing units .....	777	777	771	87	279	133	87	279	133
1989 to March 1990 .....	358	358	358	35	134	63	35	134	63
1985 to 1988 .....	226	226	226	24	65	41	24	65	41
1980 to 1984 .....	86	86	86	18	20	11	18	20	11
1970 to 1979 .....	80	80	80	—	56	11	—	56	11
1969 or earlier .....	27	27	21	10	4	7	10	4	7
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
No telephone in unit .....	376	376	370	28	145	71	28	145	71
Householder 65 years and over .....	224	224	216	79	87	28	79	87	28
Owner-occupied housing units .....	117	117	109	51	37	21	51	37	21
Locking complete plumbing facilities .....	8	8	8	—	8	—	—	8	—
No telephone in unit .....	26	26	26	6	5	6	6	5	6
No vehicle available .....	131	131	131	35	60	14	35	60	14
Complete plumbing facilities .....	1 283	1 283	1 220	268	370	215	268	370	215
1.00 or less persons per room .....	1 176	1 176	1 113	250	338	199	250	338	199
1.01 or more persons per room .....	107	107	107	18	32	16	18	32	16
Locking complete plumbing facilities .....	8	8	8	—	8	—	—	8	—
1.00 or less persons per room .....	8	8	8	—	8	—	—	8	—
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	26 854	26 854	25 875	32 180	11 972	20 820	32 180	11 972	20 820
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	11 871	11 871	11 901	11 276	9 488	7 126	11 276	9 488	7 126
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	558	558	550	57	252	119	57	252	119
Owner-occupied housing units .....	101	101	93	18	52	14	18	52	14
Renter-occupied housing units .....	457	457	457	39	200	105	39	200	105

**Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Owensboro, KY MSA	Owens County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Owens County			Owensboro city, Owens County		
		Total	Owensboro city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>463</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>									
With a mortgage.....	308	308	273	115	21	51	115	21	51
Less than \$300.....	69	69	69	32	9	13	32	9	13
\$300 to \$399.....	55	55	40	28	12	—	28	12	—
\$400 to \$499.....	80	80	66	13	—	32	13	—	32
\$500 to \$599.....	65	65	59	20	—	6	20	—	6
\$600 to \$799.....	29	29	17	17	—	—	17	—	—
\$800 to \$999.....	10	10	10	5	—	—	5	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	429	429	431	390	306	420	390	306	420
Not mortgaged.....	155	155	146	55	74	17	55	74	17
Less than \$100.....	25	25	25	12	13	—	12	13	—
\$100 to \$199.....	115	115	106	37	52	17	37	52	17
\$200 to \$299.....	15	15	15	6	9	—	6	9	—
\$300 to \$399.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	139	139	141	157	140	125	157	140	125
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>									
Less than \$20,000.....	178	178	161	46	72	43	46	72	43
Less than 20 percent.....	56	56	56	28	15	13	28	15	13
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	37	37	30	—	13	17	—	13	17
30 to 34 percent.....	30	30	30	6	24	—	6	24	—
35 percent or more.....	48	48	38	12	13	13	12	13	13
Not computed.....	7	7	7	—	7	—	—	7	—
Median.....	29.0	29.0	28.5	17.7	30.9	27.5	17.7	30.9	27.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	142	142	134	44	23	15	44	23	15
Less than 20 percent.....	92	92	84	31	23	7	31	23	7
20 to 24 percent.....	30	30	30	7	—	—	7	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	20	20	20	6	—	8	6	—	8
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	17.8	17.8	17.9	16.5	12.2	20.3	16.5	12.2	20.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	77	77	77	44	—	10	44	—	10
Less than 20 percent.....	63	63	63	30	—	10	30	—	10
20 to 24 percent.....	9	9	9	9	—	—	9	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	5	5	5	5	—	—	5	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	15.5	15.5	15.5	17.3	—	10.0	17.3	—	10.0
\$50,000 or more.....	66	66	47	36	—	—	36	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	66	66	47	36	—	—	36	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	—	—	10.0	—	—
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>777</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>133</b>
<b>GROSS RENT</b>									
Less than \$100.....	136	136	136	5	81	44	5	81	44
\$100 to \$199.....	165	165	165	34	73	24	34	73	24
\$200 to \$299.....	211	211	211	11	56	32	11	56	32
\$300 to \$399.....	128	128	128	19	34	16	19	34	16
\$400 to \$499.....	78	78	78	13	6	8	13	6	8
\$500 to \$599.....	27	27	27	—	17	—	—	17	—
\$600 to \$749.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	6	6	6	—	6	—	—	6	—
No cash rent.....	26	26	20	5	6	9	5	6	9
Median (dollars).....	231	231	231	210	163	186	210	163	186
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>									
Less than \$10,000.....	460	460	454	54	197	110	54	197	110
Less than 20 percent.....	30	30	30	—	24	—	—	24	—
20 to 24 percent.....	21	21	21	16	—	5	16	—	5
25 to 29 percent.....	59	59	59	—	29	26	—	29	26
30 to 34 percent.....	32	32	32	5	21	6	5	21	6
35 percent or more.....	278	278	278	22	117	64	22	117	64
Not computed.....	40	40	34	11	6	9	11	6	9
Median.....	47.4	47.4	47.4	41.0	40.8	50.0+	41.0	40.8	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	174	174	174	7	55	7	7	55	7
Less than 20 percent.....	36	36	36	7	10	—	7	10	—
20 to 24 percent.....	60	60	60	—	12	—	—	12	—
25 to 29 percent.....	35	35	35	—	14	7	—	14	7
30 to 34 percent.....	12	12	12	—	6	—	—	6	—
35 percent or more.....	31	31	31	—	13	—	—	13	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	24.2	24.2	24.2	12.5	27.0	27.5	12.5	27.0	27.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	103	103	103	26	17	8	26	17	8
Less than 20 percent.....	97	97	97	20	17	8	20	17	8
20 to 24 percent.....	6	6	6	6	—	—	6	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	15.8	15.8	15.8	18.2	12.5	17.5	18.2	12.5	17.5
\$35,000 or more.....	40	40	40	—	10	8	—	10	8
Less than 20 percent.....	40	40	40	—	10	8	—	10	8
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	11.3	11.3	11.3	—	12.5	12.5	—	12.5	12.5

**Table 38. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

**Table 39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

**Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

**Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

**Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

**Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

**Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

**Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

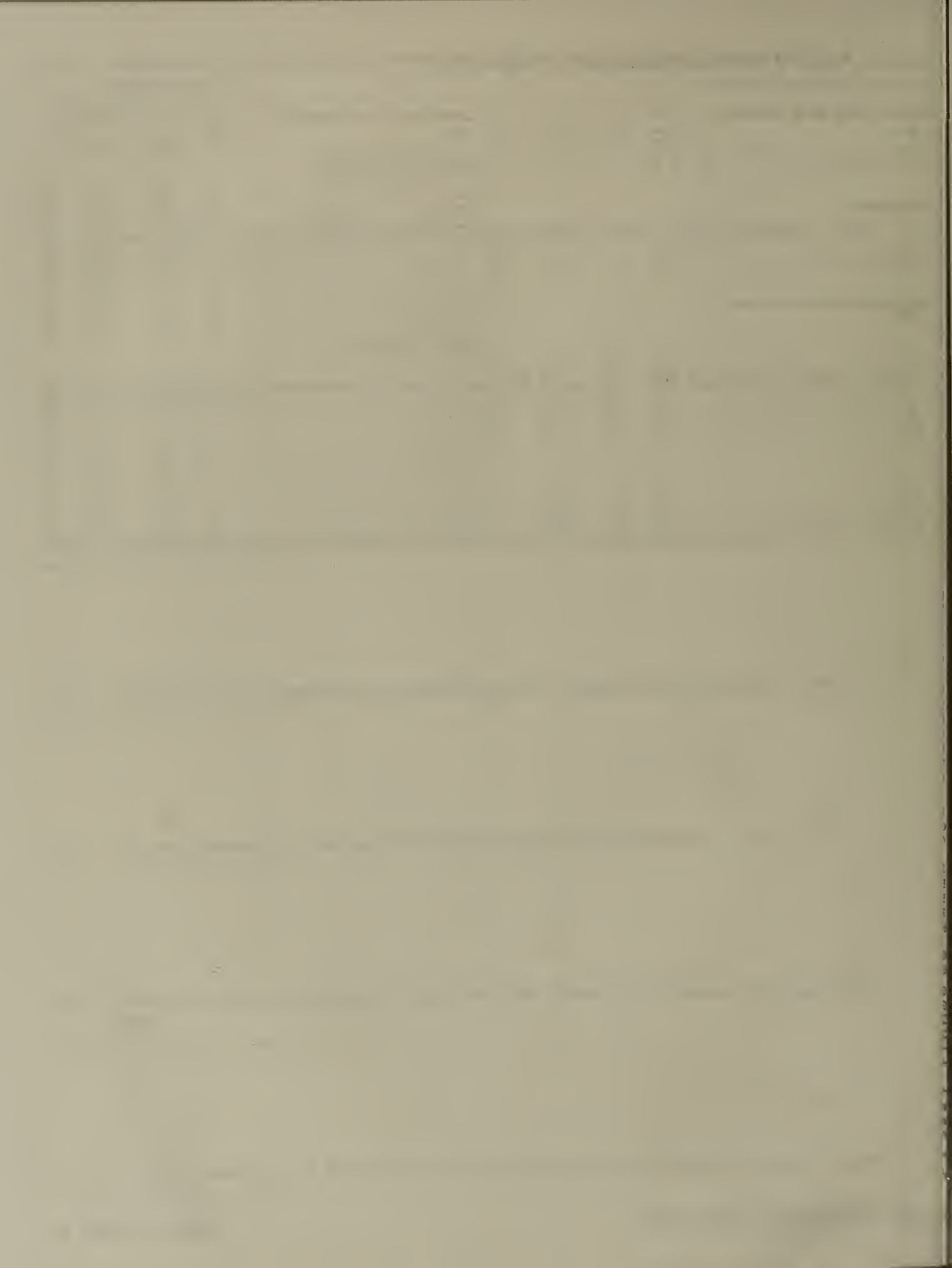
[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]



Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Owensboro, KY MSA	87 189	14.5	35 041	14.6	<b>OWENSBORO CITY, DAVIESS COUNTY</b>				
<b>DAVIESS COUNTY</b>					Tract 1 (pt.)	3 757	16.3	1 392	16.5
					Tract 2 (pt.)	3 333	15.8	1 552	15.6
					Tract 3	2 053	13.7	1 015	15.4
					Tract 4 (pt.)	5 262	12.1	2 340	12.1
					Tract 5	2 432	14.8	1 160	15.7
					Tract 6 (pt.)	5 606	12.1	2 266	12.0
					Tract 7 (pt.)	4 297	11.8	2 224	12.1
					Tract 8 (pt.)	4 035	12.6	2 022	12.5
					Tract 9 (pt.)	4 845	11.9	2 098	12.2
					Tract 10 (pt.)	3 082	15.6	1 330	16.1
					Tract 11 (pt.)	2 400	14.7	859	16.1
					Tract 12 (pt.)	3 468	16.3	1 419	16.1
					Tract 13 (pt.)	2 749	15.5	1 009	16.0
					Tract 14 (pt.)	—	—	—	—
					Tract 16 (pt.)	109	22.0	32	18.8
					Tract 17.01 (pt.)	4 041	17.1	1 610	16.1
					Tract 17.02 (pt.)	2 080	15.7	746	16.1
<b>TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN DAVIESS COUNTY</b>					<b>REMAINDER OF DAVIESS COUNTY</b>				
Tract 1	3 762	16.3	1 395	16.4	Tract 1 (pt.)	5	—	3	—
Tract 2	3 333	15.8	1 552	15.6	Tract 2 (pt.)	—	—	—	—
Tract 4	5 517	12.1	2 449	12.1	Tract 4 (pt.)	255	11.8	109	11.9
Tract 6	5 660	12.0	2 286	12.0	Tract 6 (pt.)	54	11.1	20	15.0
Tract 7	4 339	11.8	2 239	12.1	Tract 7 (pt.)	42	16.7	15	13.3
Tract 8	4 043	12.6	2 027	12.5	Tract 8 (pt.)	8	25.0	5	20.0
Tract 9	5 226	11.9	2 257	12.1	Tract 9 (pt.)	381	11.3	159	11.9
Tract 10	3 099	15.5	1 336	16.0	Tract 10 (pt.)	17	—	6	—
Tract 11	2 400	14.7	859	16.1	Tract 11 (pt.)	—	—	—	—
Tract 12	3 489	16.3	1 428	16.0	Tract 12 (pt.)	21	28.6	9	11.1
					Tract 13 (pt.)	1 763	16.3	641	16.4
Tract 13	4 512	15.8	1 650	16.1	Tract 14 (pt.)	8 173	12.0	2 898	12.2
Tract 14	8 173	12.0	2 898	12.2	Tract 14.99	—	—	—	—
Tract 16	5 841	22.6	2 046	22.7	Tract 15	6 348	12.1	2 204	12.1
Tract 17.01	4 577	17.3	1 820	16.2	Tract 16 (pt.)	5 732	22.6	2 014	22.8
Tract 17.02	2 829	15.2	1 037	15.8	Tract 17.01 (pt.)	536	18.8	210	17.1
					Tract 17.02 (pt.)	749	14.0	291	15.1
					Tract 17.03	4 000	15.4	1 519	15.9
					Tract 18	5 556	15.8	1 864	16.1



# APPENDIX A.

## Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

### AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

#### Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into



12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

### **Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area**

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

### **American Indian Reservation and Trust Land**

**American Indian Reservation**—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

**Trust Land**—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

### **Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)**

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.



## **Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)**

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

## **AREA MEASUREMENT**

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

## **BLOCK**

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

## **AREA CLASSIFICATIONS**



with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

## **BLOCK GROUP (BG)**

### **Geographic Block Group**

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

### **Tabulation Block Group**

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

## **BOUNDARY CHANGES**

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

## **CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION**

### **Census Division**

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

#### **Northeast Region**

##### *New England Division:*

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

##### *Middle Atlantic Division:*

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

#### **Midwest Region**

##### *East North Central Division:*

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

##### *West North Central Division:*

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

#### **South Region**

##### *South Atlantic Division:*

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida



### *East South Central Division:*

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

### *West South Central Division:*

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

### **West Region**

#### *Mountain Division:*

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

#### *Pacific Division:*

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

### **Census Region**

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

### **CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA**

#### **Block Numbering Area (BNA)**

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

### **Census Tract**

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.



## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

## COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

## COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

### Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

### Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

### Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.



The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

## Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

## GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

### Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

### Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

## United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

## GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

### Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

```
United States
  Region
    Division
      State
        County
          County subdivision
            Place (or part)
              Census tract/block numbering area
                (or part)
                  Block group (or part)
                    Block
```

### Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census



tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

## HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

## INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

## METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The



metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## **Central City**

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

## **Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)**

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

## **Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)**

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

## **Metropolitan Area Title and Code**

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

## **OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES**

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

## **PLACE**

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

## **Census Designated Place (CDP)**

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.



Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
  - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
  - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
  - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

## Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

## Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

## POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.



## STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

## TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

## URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for



unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

### **Extended City**

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

### **URBANIZED AREA (UA)**

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

### **Urbanized Area Central Place**

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

### **Urbanized Area Title and Code**

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

### **VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)**

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

## **ZIP CODE®**

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.



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# APPENDIX B.

## Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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## POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

### AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

**Median Age**—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Limitation of the Data**—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

**Comparability**—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

### ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.



The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

*Presentation Based on Persons:*

*Single Ancestries Reported*—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

*Multiple Ancestries Reported*—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

*Ancestry Unclassified*—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

*Presentations Based on Responses:*

*Total Ancestries Reported*—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

*First Ancestry Reported*—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

*Second Ancestry Reported*—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

**Limitation of the Data**—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.



**Comparability**—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

## CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

**Citizen**—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

*Naturalized Citizen*—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

**Not a Citizen**—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

**Limitation of the Data**—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

**Comparability**—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

*High School Graduate or Higher*—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or



its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

*Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate*—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

**Comparability**—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

## EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

**Employed**—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

**Unemployed**—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:



- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

**Civilian Labor Force**—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

**Experienced Unemployed**—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

**Experienced Civilian Labor Force**—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

**Labor Force**—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

**Not in Labor Force**—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

**Worker**—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

**Actual Hours Worked Last Week**—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

**Limitation of the Data**—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

**Comparability**—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,



figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

## FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

**Limitation of the Data**—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

## GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

**Institutionalized Persons**—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

**Type of Institution**—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

*Correctional Institutions*—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

*Prisons*—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)



operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

*Federal Detention Centers*—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

*Military Stockades, Jails*—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

*Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities*—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

*Police Lockups*—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

*Halfway Houses*—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

*Other Types of Correctional Institutions*—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

*Nursing Homes*—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

*Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals*—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Hospitals for Chronically Ill*—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

*Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded*—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped*—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse*—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.



*Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere*—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

*Juvenile Institutions*—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

*Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children*—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

*Residential Treatment Centers*—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

*Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents*—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

*Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents*—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

*Private Training Schools*—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

*Detention Centers*—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

**Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")**—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

*Rooming Houses*—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

*Group Homes*—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

*Homes for the Mentally Ill*—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

*Homes for the Mentally Retarded*—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

*Homes for the Physically Handicapped*—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

*Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

*Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their



children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

*Other Group Homes*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

*Religious Group Quarters*—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

*College Quarters Off Campus*—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

*College Dormitories*—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

*Military Quarters*—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

*Agriculture Workers' Dormitories*—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

*Other Workers' Dormitories*—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

*Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations*—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

*Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)*—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

*Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children*—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

*Visible in Street Locations*—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. *All* persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.



Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

*Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)*—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

*Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals*—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

*Crews of Maritime Vessels*—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

*Staff Residents of Institutions*—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

*Other Nonhousehold Living Situations*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

*Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters*—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

**Limitation of the Data**—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

*Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)*—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.



The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

**Comparability**—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

## HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample



questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Comparability**—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

## HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

### Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

**Persons Per Household**—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

### Relationship to Householder

**Householder**—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder



is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

**Spouse**—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

**Child**—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

*Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter*—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

*Stepson/Stepdaughter*—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

*Own Child*—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

**Other Relatives**—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

*Grandchild*—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

*Brother/Sister*—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

*Parent*—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

*Other Relatives*—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

**Nonrelatives**—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

*Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child*—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

*Housemate or Roommate*—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

*Unmarried Partner*—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

*Other Nonrelatives*—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

## Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.



## Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

*Married-Couple Family*—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

*Other Family:*

*Male Householder, No Wife Present*—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

*Female Householder, No Husband Present*—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

**Persons Per Family**—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

## Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

## Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

## Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

## Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

## Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

**Comparability**—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

## INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of



wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

## Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses include costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

**Income of Households**—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

**Income of Families and Persons**—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

**Median Income**—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.



For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Mean Income**—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

**Limitation of the Data**—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

**Comparability**—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income



- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of



banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

## **INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER**

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

### **Industry**

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

### **Occupation**

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

### **Class of Worker**

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

**Private Wage and Salary Workers**—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a



private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

**Government Workers**—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

**Self-Employed Workers**—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

**Unpaid Family Workers**—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

**Salaried/Self-Employed**—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

**Comparability**—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical



Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

## **JOURNEY TO WORK**

### **Place of Work**

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;



Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

**Limitation of the Data**—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was



asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

## **Means of Transportation to Work**

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

## **Private Vehicle Occupancy**

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

**Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van**—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

## **Time Leaving Home to Go to Work**

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

## **Travel Time to Work**

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

## **LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH**

### **Language Spoken at Home**

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in



question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

**Household Language**—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish Other Indo-European	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
All other languages	Vietnamese	
	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa
	Other languages (part)	



## Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

**Linguistic Isolation**—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

**Limitation of the Data**—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

**Comparability**—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

## MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

**Never Married**—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

**Ever Married**—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

**Now Married, Except Separated**—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

**Separated**—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.



**Widowed**—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

**Divorced**—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

**Now Married**—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

*Spouse Present*—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

*Spouse Absent*—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

*Separated*—Defined above.

*Spouse Absent, Other*—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

**Comparability**—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

## MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

## PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

**Nativity**—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

**Native**—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

**Foreign Born**—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.



The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

**Comparability**—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

## POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

### Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

**Specified Poverty Levels**—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

**Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level**—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds



shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

**Income Deficit**—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

**Mean Income Deficit**—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

**Comparability**—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

**Current Population Survey**—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

## RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973



self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

**White**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

**Black**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

**American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut**—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

*American Indian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

*American Indian Tribe*—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

*Eskimo*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

*Aleut*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

**Asian or Pacific Islander**—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

**Asian**—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

*Chinese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

*Filipino*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

*Japanese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

*Asian Indian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

*Korean*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

*Vietnamese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.



*Cambodian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

*Hmong*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

*Laotian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

*Thai*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

*Other Asian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

**Pacific Islander**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

*Hawaiian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

*Samoan*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

*Guamanian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

*Other Pacific Islander*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

**Other Race**—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Limitation of the Data**—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.



**Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census**

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander <sup>1</sup>
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian <sup>3</sup>
Laotian	Micronesian <sup>3</sup>
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian <sup>1</sup>	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian <sup>3</sup>
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified <sup>2</sup>	

<sup>1</sup>In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

<sup>2</sup>Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

<sup>3</sup>Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

**Comparability**—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

## REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

**Comparability**—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of



these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

## RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

**Comparability**—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.



## SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school*, *high school graduate*, and *not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

**Comparability**—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

## SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

**Public and Private School**—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

**Level of School in Which Enrolled**—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

**Comparability**—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular



school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

## SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

## SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Sex Ratio**—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

**Comparability**—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

## VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

**Veteran Status**—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now



serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

**Period of Military Service**—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

**Years of Military Service**—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

**Limitation of the Data**—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

**Comparability**—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

## WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

## WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."



## Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

## Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

**Year-Round Full-Time Workers**—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

**Number of Workers in Family in 1989**—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

**Limitation of the Data**—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

**Comparability**—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

## YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

**Limitation of the Data**—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

**Comparability**—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

## HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

### LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)



Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

**Housing Units**—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

**Occupied Housing Units**—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

**Vacant Housing Units**—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

**Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.**—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

**Staff Living Quarters**—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

**Comparability**—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

## ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this



item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

**Comparability**—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

## AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

## BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

**Comparability**—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

## BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

**Comparability**—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

## BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

**Comparability**—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.



## CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

**Comparability**—This is a new item in 1990.

## CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

**Limitation of the Data**—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

**Comparability**—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

## CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

**Median and Quartile Contract Rent**—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No



cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Contract Rent**—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Limitation of the Data**—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

**Comparability**—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

## DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

**Comparability**—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

## FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

**Comparability**—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

## GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

**Comparability**—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.



## GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

## HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

**Utility Gas**—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

**Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas**—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

**Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.**—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

**Wood**—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

**Solar Energy**—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

**Other Fuel**—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

**No Fuel Used**—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

**Comparability**—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

## INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

**Comparability**—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

## KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

**Comparability**—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

## MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

**Comparability**—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

## MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

**Comparability**—This item is new for 1990.

## MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

**Comparability**—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

## MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

**Comparability**—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,



condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

## PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

**Median Persons in Unit**—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Persons in Occupied Housing Units**—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

## PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

**Mean Persons Per Room**—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

## PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

**Comparability**—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

## POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

## REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.



The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

**Comparability**—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

## ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

**Median Rooms**—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Rooms**—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Comparability**—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

## SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

**Comparability**—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

## SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.



In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

**Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs**—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

**Comparability**—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

### **SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989**

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

**Comparability**—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

### **SEWAGE DISPOSAL**

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

**Comparability**—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

### **SOURCE OF WATER**

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

**Comparability**—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

### **TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT**

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

**Comparability**—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.



## TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

**Owner Occupied**—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

**Renter Occupied**—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

**Comparability**—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

## UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

**1-Unit, Detached**—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

**1-Unit, Attached**—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

**2 or More Units**—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

**Mobile Home or Trailer**—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

**Other**—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

**Comparability**—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are



shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

## USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

**Limitation of the Data**—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

**Comparability**—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

## UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

**Limitation of the Data**—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

**Comparability**—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

## VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

*For Rent*—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

*For Sale Only*—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

*Rented or Sold, Not Occupied*—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

*For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use*—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

*For Migrant Workers*—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

*Other Vacant*—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.



**Homeowner Vacancy Rate**—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

**Rental Vacancy Rate**—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

**Comparability**—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

## VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

**Median and Quartile Value**—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Value**—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Comparability**—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

## VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

**Vehicles Per Household**—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

**Limitation of the Data**—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

**Comparability**—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented



separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

## YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

**Comparability**—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

## YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

**Median Year Structure Built**—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

**Limitation of the Data**—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

**Comparability**—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

## DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

### Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

### Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

### Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

### **Percentages, Rates, and Ratios**

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

### **Quartile**

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.



# APPENDIX C.

## Accuracy of the Data

### CONTENTS

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### INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

### SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

### ACCURACY OF THE DATA

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

### CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that



published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

## ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

## Calculation of Standard Errors

**Totals and Percentages**—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or



estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

**Sums and Differences**—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$  and  $SE_{\hat{Y}}$  of estimates  $\hat{X}$  and  $\hat{Y}$ :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

**Ratios**—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X} / \hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

**Medians**—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as  $N/2$ ). Treat  $N/2$  as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about  $N/2$ . Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about  $N/2$ . By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about  $N/2$ . Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

## Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;



2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

## Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is  $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$  percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86



percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is  $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$  percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$SE(6.7) = \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2}$$

$$= 1.34 \text{ percentage points}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)]$$

or

$$4.50 \text{ to } 8.90$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$SE(1.07) = \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}}$$

$$= .029$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$[1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)]$$

or

$$1.02 \text{ to } 1.12$$

### ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

### PERSONS

#### STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

#### STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

### STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

### STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

### OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

#### STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit



STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other <sup>1</sup>
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

Renter

White Householder
Householder of Hispanic origin
Rent
Less than \$100
\$100 to \$199
\$200 to \$299
\$300 to \$399
\$400 to \$499
\$500 to \$599
\$600 to \$749
\$750 to \$999
\$1,000 or more
No cash rent
Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
Black Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
Householder of Other Race
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
Vacant Housing Units
Vacant for rent
Vacant for sale
Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

<sup>1</sup>Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

## Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

**Undercoverage**—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

**Respondent and Enumerator Error**—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

**Processing Error**—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

**Nonresponse**—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely



reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

## **EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA**

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

**Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total <sup>1</sup>	Size of publication area <sup>2</sup>													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50 .....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100 .....	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250 .....	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500 .....	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000 .....	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500 .....	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000 .....	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

<sup>1</sup>For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

$\hat{Y}$  = Estimate of characteristic total

<sup>2</sup>The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

**Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage <sup>1</sup>												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98 .....	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95 .....	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90 .....	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85 .....	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80 .....	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75 .....	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70 .....	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65 .....	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50 .....	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

<sup>1</sup>For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

$\hat{p}$  = Estimated percentage



Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Kentucky

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
<b>POPULATION</b>				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.4
Children ever born.....	2.6	2.2	1.3	1.0
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	2.1	1.8	1.0	0.8
Place of birth.....	2.5	2.1	1.1	0.8
Citizenship.....	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.6
Residence in 1985.....	2.0	1.8	1.0	0.8
Year of entry.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.6
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.6
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.1	2.1	1.1	0.9
Household type.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.4
Family type.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.4
Industry.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.4
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.3	0.8	0.6
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.5
<b>HOUSING</b>				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.6
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4
House heating fuel.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5





# APPENDIX D.

## Collection and Processing Procedures

### CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures .....	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules .....	D-1
Processing Procedures .....	D-4

### ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

#### Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

#### Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

**Persons in the Armed Forces**—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

**Persons on Maritime Ships**—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

**Persons Away at School**—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

**Persons in Institutions**—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

**Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day**—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

## DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

## Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States



Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

## Followup

**Nonresponse Followup**—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

**Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup**—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

## Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

## Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.



5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

## PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied



by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.





# APPENDIX E.

## Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

### Your Guide for the

# 1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
<b>How</b> to fill out your census form	<b>2</b>
<b>Example</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Your</b> answers are confidential	<b>2</b>
<b>Instructions</b> for the census questions	<b>3-11</b>
<b>What</b> the census is about	<b>12</b>
<b>Why</b> the census asks certain questions	<b>12</b>

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D4

## How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

### Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
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<input type="radio"/> 80 <input type="radio"/> 08 <input type="radio"/> 08 <input type="radio"/> 08	<input type="radio"/> 90 <input type="radio"/> 09 <input type="radio"/> 09 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 09	<input type="radio"/> 80 <input type="radio"/> 08 <input type="radio"/> 08 <input type="radio"/> 08	<input type="radio"/> 90 <input type="radio"/> 09 <input type="radio"/> 09 <input type="radio"/> 09
<input type="radio"/> 90 <input type="radio"/> 09 <input type="radio"/> 09 <input type="radio"/> 09		<input type="radio"/> 90 <input type="radio"/> 09 <input type="radio"/> 09 <input type="radio"/> 09	

## Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

## Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

**1a.** List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

**b.** If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

**2.** Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

**4.** Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. **Please do not print the race in the boxes.**

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

**5.** Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.

**6.** If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.

**7.** A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

## Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

**H1a.** Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.

**b.** If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.



## Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

### H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

*Detached* means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

### H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

### H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

### H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

### b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

### H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

### H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day . . . . .	30	4 times a year . . . . .	3
By the week . . . . .	4	2 times a year . . . . .	6
Every other week . . . .	2	Once a year . . . . .	12

### b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

## Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

### H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

### H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

### H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

### H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

### H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

### H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

### H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

**Solar energy** is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

### H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

**Drilled wells**, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1 1/2 feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1 1/2 feet wide.

### H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

### H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

### H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

### H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

### b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.



## Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

**H20.** If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [ ] the two utilities.

**H21.** Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

**H22.** When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

**H23a.** The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

- b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

**H24a.** A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

- b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

**H25.** A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

**H26.** Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

## Instructions for Question 8

- 8.** For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

## Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

- 9.** A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

- 10.** If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

- 11.** Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

- 12.** Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

- 13.** Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.



## Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

**14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

**b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

### Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

### Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

### Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

### Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

**15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

**17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

**18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

**19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

## Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

**20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

**21a.** Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

**22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

**d.** If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

**e.** If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

**23a.** If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

**b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.



## Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.  
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.  
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No**, **already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.  
Mark **No**, **temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.  
Mark **No**, **other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.  
Some examples of what to enter:
- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| <b>Enter a description like the following –</b> | <b>Do not enter –</b> |
| Metal furniture manufacturing                   | Furniture company     |
| Retail grocery store                            | Grocery store         |
| Petroleum refining                              | Oil company           |
| Cattle ranch                                    | Ranch                 |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.  
Some examples of what to enter:
- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| <b>Enter a description like the following –</b> | <b>Do not enter –</b> |
| Production clerk                                | Clerk                 |
| Carpenter's helper                              | Helper                |
| Auto engine mechanic                            | Mechanic              |
| Registered nurse                                | Nurse                 |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.  
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.  
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

## Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.  
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. *Also exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.  
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.  
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.  
*Do not include the following as income in any item:*
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
  - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
  - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
  - Inheritances or insurance settlements
  - Any type of loan
  - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.



## **What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers**

### **Why are we taking a census?**

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

### **What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?**

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

### **How long have we been taking the census?**

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

### **How are you being counted?**

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

## **Why the Census Asks Certain Questions**

### **Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.**

*It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.*

#### **Name?**

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

#### **Value or rent?**

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

#### **Complete plumbing?**

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

#### **Place of birth?**

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

#### **Job?**

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

#### **Income?**

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

# OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

**The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.**

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

**How to get started—and get help.**

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

**Please answer and return your form promptly.**

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.  
**Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.**

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**Para personas de habla hispana –**  
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**  
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628  
Approval Expires 07/31/91



The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

**1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.**

### Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

### Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

**1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.**

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

**NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.**

<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>	PERSON 1		PERSON 2																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	Last name	First name Middle initial	Last name	First name Middle initial																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
<p><b>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If <b>Other relative</b> of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a <b>RELATIVE</b> of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife      <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter      <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter      <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <p>If <b>NOT RELATED</b> to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child      <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate      <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p><b>3. Sex</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male      <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male      <input type="radio"/> Female</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p><b>4. Race</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If <b>Indian (Amer.)</b>, print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If <b>Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</b>, print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If <b>Other race</b>, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><b>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese      <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino      <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian      <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean      <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese      <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><b>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese      <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino      <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian      <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean      <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese      <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p><b>5. Age and year of birth</b></p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	0
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<p><b>6. Marital status</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married      <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed      <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married      <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed      <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p><b>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If <b>Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic</b>, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p><b>FOR CENSUS USE</b> →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>		<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													



PERSON 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If a RELATIVE of Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter	<input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative
If NOT RELATED to Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate	<input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative
<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)	
a. Age	b. Year of birth
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<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	
<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	

## NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). ☐ No

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). ☐ No

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- ☐ A mobile home or trailer  
☐ A one-family house detached from any other house  
☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses  
☐ A building with 2 apartments  
☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments  
☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments  
☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments  
☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments  
☐ A building with 50 or more apartments  
☐ Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- ☐ 1 room ☐ 2 rooms ☐ 3 rooms ☐ 4 rooms ☐ 5 rooms ☐ 6 rooms ☐ 7 rooms ☐ 8 rooms ☐ 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?  
☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?  
☐ Rented for cash rent?  
☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

- ☐ Less than \$10,000 ☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999  
☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999 ☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999  
☐ \$15,000 to \$19,999 ☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999  
☐ \$20,000 to \$24,999 ☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999  
☐ \$25,000 to \$29,999 ☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999  
☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999 ☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999  
☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999 ☐ \$150,000 to \$174,999  
☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999 ☐ \$175,000 to \$199,999  
☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999 ☐ \$200,000 to \$249,999  
☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999 ☐ \$250,000 to \$299,999  
☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999 ☐ \$300,000 to \$399,999  
☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999 ☐ \$400,000 to \$499,999  
☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999 ☐ \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?

- ☐ Less than \$80 ☐ \$375 to \$399  
☐ \$80 to \$99 ☐ \$400 to \$424  
☐ \$100 to \$124 ☐ \$425 to \$449  
☐ \$125 to \$149 ☐ \$450 to \$474  
☐ \$150 to \$174 ☐ \$475 to \$499  
☐ \$175 to \$199 ☐ \$500 to \$524  
☐ \$200 to \$224 ☐ \$525 to \$549  
☐ \$225 to \$249 ☐ \$550 to \$599  
☐ \$250 to \$274 ☐ \$600 to \$649  
☐ \$275 to \$299 ☐ \$650 to \$699  
☐ \$300 to \$324 ☐ \$700 to \$749  
☐ \$325 to \$349 ☐ \$750 to \$999  
☐ \$350 to \$374 ☐ \$1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

☐ Yes ☐ No

## FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit	C. Months vacant	D. DO	ID
	Occupied Vacant	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more		
	<input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere			
	C1. Vacancy status	E. Complete after		
	<input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Other vacant	<input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> Q <input type="radio"/> QA <input type="radio"/> JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 <input type="radio"/> JIC 2 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> I A <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM <input type="radio"/>		
	C2. Is this unit boarded up?	F. Cov.		
	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1		

<p><b>H8.</b> When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990  <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988  <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984  <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979  <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969  <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier         </p>	<p><b>H14.</b> Which <b>FUEL</b> is used <b>MOST</b> for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood  <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP  <input type="radio"/> Electricity  <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.  <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke  <input type="radio"/> Wood  <input type="radio"/> Solar energy  <input type="radio"/> Other fuel  <input type="radio"/> No fuel used         </p>	<p><b>H20.</b> What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p><b>a. Electricity</b></p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used       </p>
<p><b>H9.</b> How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom  <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom  <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms         </p>	<p><b>H15.</b> Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company?  <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well?  <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well?  <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.?         </p>	<p><b>b. Gas</b></p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used       </p>
<p><b>H10.</b> Do you have <b>COMPLETE</b> plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H16.</b> Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer  <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool  <input type="radio"/> No, use other means         </p>	<p><b>c. Water</b></p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge       </p>
<p><b>H11.</b> Do you have <b>COMPLETE</b> kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H17.</b> About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990  <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988  <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984  <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979  <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969  <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959  <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949  <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier  <input type="radio"/> Don't know         </p>	<p><b>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</b></p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used       </p>
<p><b>H12.</b> Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H18.</b> Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p> <p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p>	
<p><b>H13.</b> How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None  <input type="radio"/> 1  <input type="radio"/> 2  <input type="radio"/> 3  <input type="radio"/> 4  <input type="radio"/> 5  <input type="radio"/> 6  <input type="radio"/> 7 or more         </p>	<p><b>H19a.</b> Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20  <input type="radio"/> No         </p> <p><b>b.</b> In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None  <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999  <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499  <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999  <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999  <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more         </p>	



**INSTRUCTION:**

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

**H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

**H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

**H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
- ☐ Yes, contract to purchase }
- ☐ No — Skip to H24a

**b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

**c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

**d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

**H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No — Skip to H25

**b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

**H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

**H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

9  
8  
7  
6  
5  
4  
3  
2  
1  
0

9  
8  
7  
6  
5  
4  
3  
2  
1  
0

PERSON 1			
Last name	First name	Middle initial	
8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born?		14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?	
<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)		<input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a <input type="radio"/> No	
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?		b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States		(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country	
		<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)	
		(2) Name of county in the U.S.	
		<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>	
		(3) Name of city or town in the U.S.	
		<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>	
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?		(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits?	
<input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979		<input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950	
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.		15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?	
<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16	
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.		b. What is this language?	
<input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE — high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college — Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college — Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)		<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)	
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.)		c. How well does this person speak English?	
<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)		<input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Not at all	
		16. When was this person born?	
		<input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person	
		17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide.	
		<input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18	
		b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.	
		<input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time	
		c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had?	
		<div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 50px; display: inline-block;"></div> Years	
		18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —	
		a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?	
		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
		b. Prevents this person from working at a job?	
		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
		19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty —	
		a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office?	
		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
		b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?	
		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
		If this person is a female —	
		20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.	
		None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more	
		<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	
		21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?	
		<input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25	
		b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.	
		<div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 50px; display: inline-block;"></div> Hours	
		22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK?	
		If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.	
		a. Address (Number and street)	
		<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)	
		b. Name of city, town, or post office	
		<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>	
		c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?	
		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits	
		d. County	
		<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>	
		e. State	
		<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>	
		f. ZIP Code	
		<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>	



**23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK?** If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ☐ Car, truck, or van    ☐ Motorcycle  
☐ Bus or trolley bus    ☐ Bicycle  
☐ Streetcar or trolley car    ☐ Walked  
☐ Subway or elevated    ☐ Worked at home  
☐ Railroad    ☐ Skip to 28  
☐ Ferryboat    ☐ Other method  
☐ Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

**b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?**

- ☐ Drove alone    ☐ 5 people  
☐ 2 people    ☐ 6 people  
☐ 3 people    ☐ 7 to 9 people  
☐ 4 people    ☐ 10 or more people

**24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?**

- ☐ a.m.  
☐ p.m.

**b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?**

Minutes — Skip to 28

**25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?**

- ☐ Yes, on layoff  
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.  
☐ No

**26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?**

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No — Skip to 27

**b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?**

- ☐ No, already has a job  
☐ No, temporarily ill  
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)  
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

**27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?**

- ☐ 1990    ☐ 1980 to 1984  
☐ 1989    ☐ 1979 or earlier  
☐ 1988    ☐ Never worked  
☐ 1985 to 1987

**28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY.** Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

**28. Industry or Employer**

**a. For whom did this person work?**

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle — ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

**b. What kind of business or industry was this?**

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

**c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle**

- ☐ Manufacturing    ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)  
☐ Wholesale trade  
☐ Retail trade

**29. Occupation**

**a. What kind of work was this person doing?**

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

**b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?**

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

**30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle**

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions  
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization  
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)  
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee  
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee  
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm  
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm  
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

**31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?**

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No — Skip to 32

**b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?**

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

**c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?**

Hours

**32. INCOME IN 1989 —**

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

**a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.**

☐ Yes — \$ .00  
☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.**

☐ Yes — \$ .00  
☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.**

☐ Yes — \$ .00  
☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.**

☐ Yes — \$ .00  
☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement**

☐ Yes — \$ .00  
☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.**

☐ Yes — \$ .00  
☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.**

☐ Yes — \$ .00  
☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.**

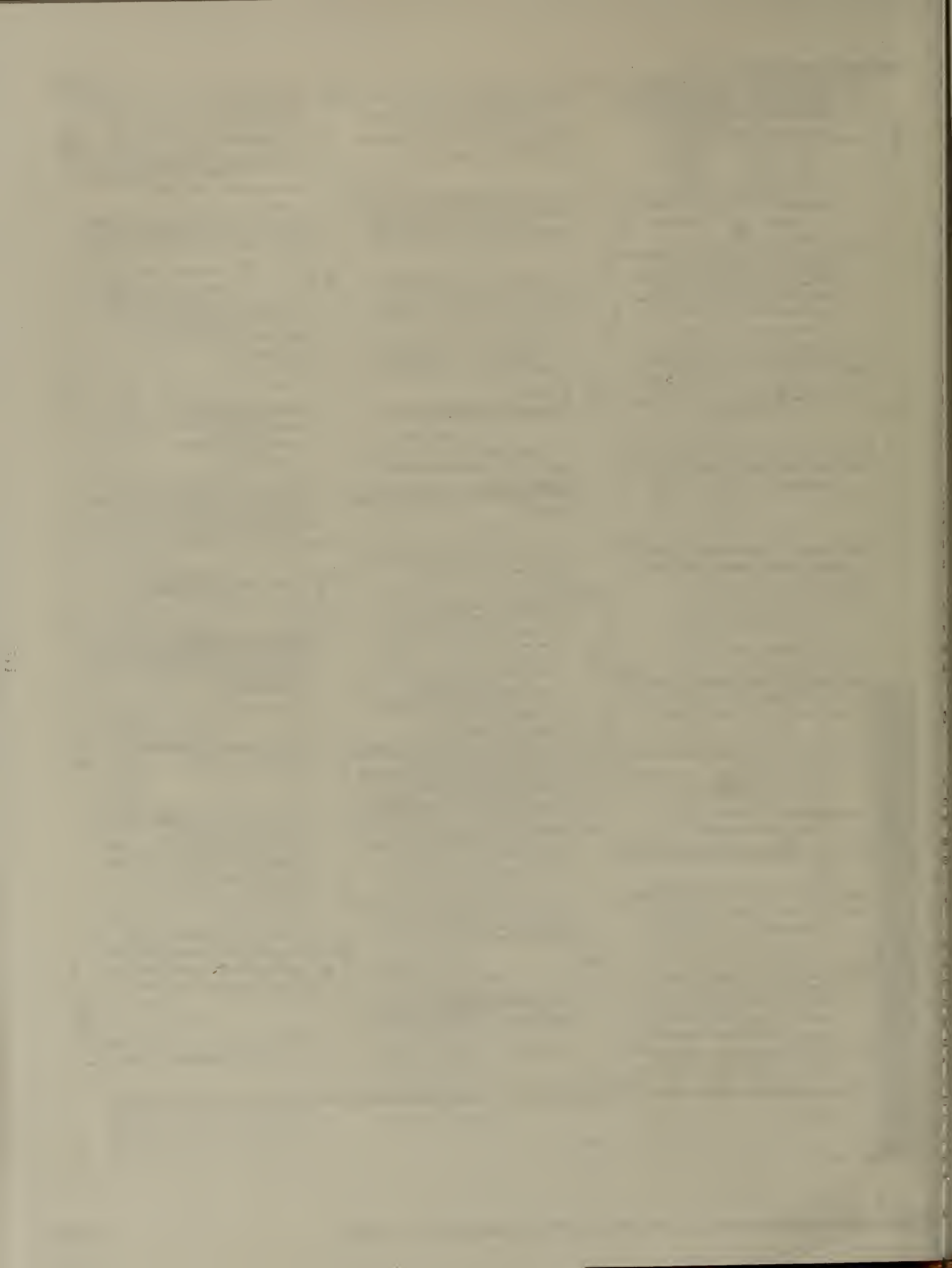
☐ Yes — \$ .00  
☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**33. What was this person's total income in 1989?**

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

☐ None OR \$ .00  
 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.





# APPENDIX F.

## Data Products and User Assistance

### CONTENTS

Data Products .....	F-1
Geographic Products .....	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources .....	F-5
Reference Materials .....	F-4
Sources of Assistance .....	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

### DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

### Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

### Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

**Public Law 94-171 Data**—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

**Summary Tape Files (STF's)**— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

**Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)**—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

**Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files**—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

**Other Special Computer Tape Files**—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

## Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

## Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

## Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

## Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

**User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations**—UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County



Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

**Special Tabulations**—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

## GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

### Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

**County Block Maps**—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

**County Subdivision Outline Maps**—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

**Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps**—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

**Voting District Outline Maps**—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

### Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

### Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line<sup>TM</sup> files. TIGER/Line<sup>TM</sup> files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line<sup>TM</sup> files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

## REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

## SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

### U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

**Washington, DC, Contacts—**To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.



## Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

## Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

## Other Sources of Products and Services

**State Data Centers—**The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

**National Services Program—**The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

**National Clearinghouse—**The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

**Depository Libraries—**There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

## OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

### **Current Demographic and Housing Programs**

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

### **Economic Censuses and Surveys**

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

### **Agriculture Census and Surveys**

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

### **Governments Census and Surveys**

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

### **Foreign Trade Statistics**

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

### **Other Statistical Activities**

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).



Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship  
Sex  
Race  
Age  
Marital status  
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure  
Number of rooms in unit  
Tenure—owned or rented  
Value of home or monthly rent  
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)  
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

*Social characteristics:*  
Education—enrollment and attainment  
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.  
Ancestry  
Language spoken at home  
Migration (residence in 1985)  
Disability  
Fertility  
Veteran status  
  
*Economic characteristics:*  
Labor force  
Occupation, industry, and class of worker  
Place of work and journey to work  
Work experience in 1989  
Income in 1989  
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence  
Number of bedrooms  
Plumbing and kitchen facilities  
Telephone in unit  
Vehicles available  
Heating fuel  
Source of water and method of sewage disposal  
Year structure built  
Condominium status  
Farm residence  
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CPH-1	<b>Summary Population and Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	<b>Population and Housing Unit Counts</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
<b>100-Percent and Sample Data</b>				
1990 CPH-3	<b>Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas</b>	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	<b>Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress</b>	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CPH-5	<b>Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CP-1	<b>General Population Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural



Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data—Con.</b>				
1990 CP-1-1A	<b>General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	<b>General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	<b>General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CP-2	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	<b>Population Subject Reports</b>	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CH-1	<b>General Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdi- visions of 1,000 or more inhabit- ants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geo- graphic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	<b>General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reser- vations, trust lands, tribal jurisdic- tion statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	<b>General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	<b>General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CH-2	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabit- ants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	<b>Housing Subject Reports</b>	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census sub- jects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places



Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File  
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)  
and data type  
(100 percent or  
sample)<sup>1</sup>

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	C <sup>3</sup>	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
STF 3 (Sample)	A <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B <sup>3</sup>	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State
	C <sup>3</sup>	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File  
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)  
and data type  
(100 percent or  
sample)<sup>1</sup>

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs	
	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

<sup>1</sup>Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

<sup>2</sup>Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

<sup>3</sup>Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.



**Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products**

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas ( MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants  MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
5 Percent—PUMS Areas  1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas



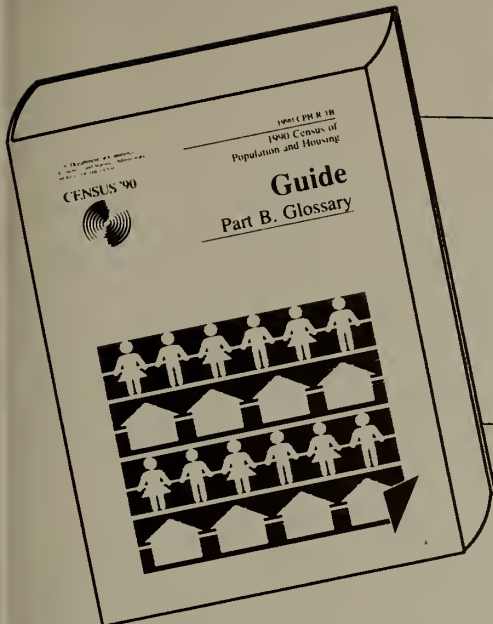


## APPENDIX G. Maps

**Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps**—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).







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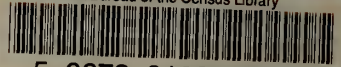
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